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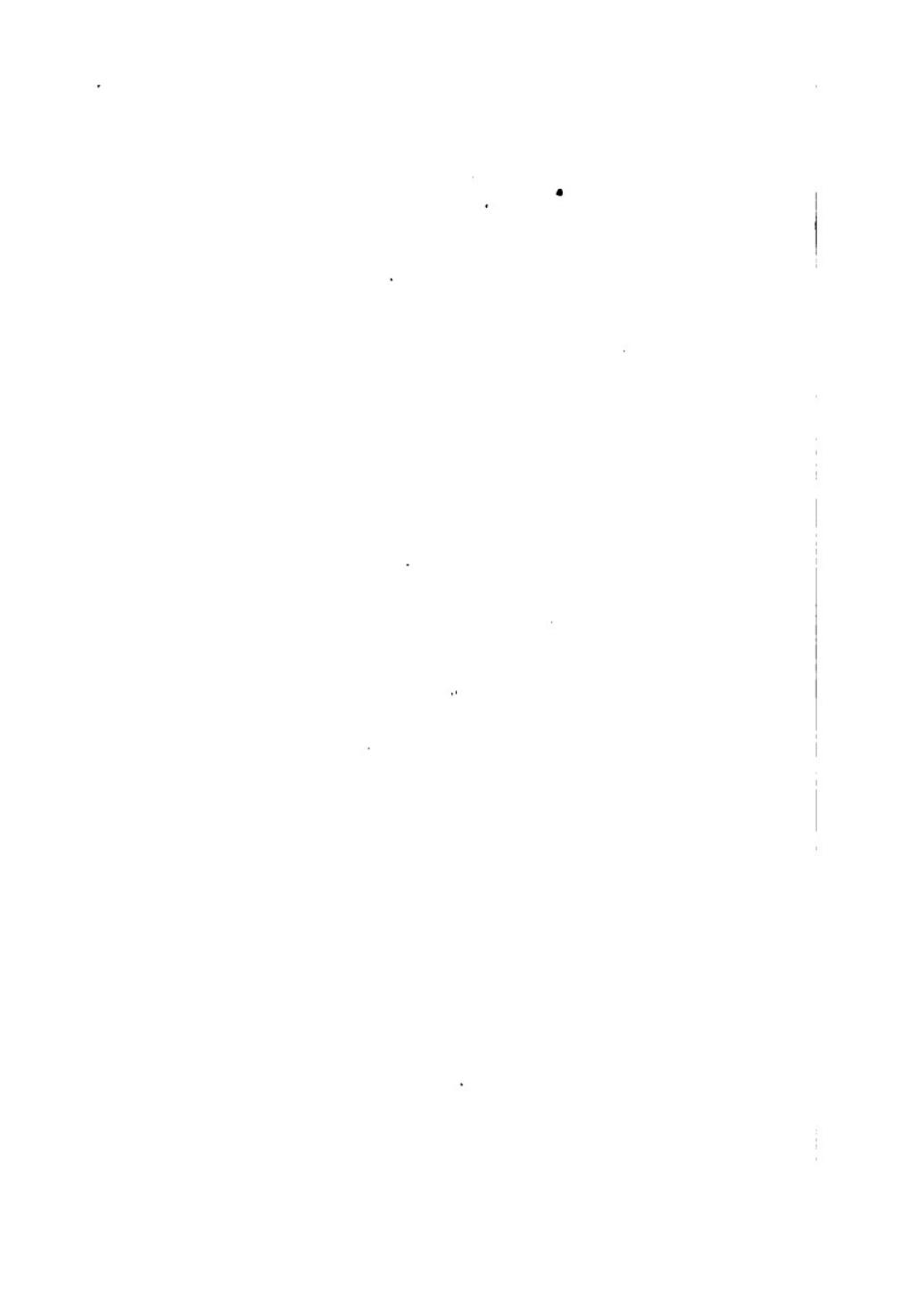
GUIDE
TO
ENGLISH
ORTHOGRAPHY

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GUIDE
TO
ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY

IN WHICH THE WORDS CONTAINING DIFFICULTIES ARE
CLASSED AND ARRANGED, AND THE

RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY,

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS EXAMPLES.

WRITTEN FOR THE USE OF CHILDREN,

AND CALCULATED TO ASSIST

FOREIGNERS

STUDYING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY MARIA HALL.

LONDON:
WILLIAM EDWARD PAINTER, STRAND.

1851.



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TESTIMONIAL.

THE Authoress begs gratefully to acknowledge the accompanying testimonial of the Rev. Canon Stowell, in favour of the MSS. Guide to Orthography.

I have examined Miss Hall's Spelling Book, and am much pleased with the plan. It appears to me to be in many respects original, as well as fitted both to facilitate the progress and ensure the accuracy of learners.

HUGH STOWELL, M.A.

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PREFACE.

AT a time when elementary works are so numerous, some reason appears necessary for adding another to their number. The authoress has for some time sought, but sought in vain, for an elementary spelling book, calculated, according to her views, to meet the difficulties daily encountered by the interesting little class who have not the power to express them ; and comprehended in some degree by those only who consider the various sounds of our vowels, our numerous diphthongs, and the varying, and in many cases suppressed, sounds of our consonants, which may all occur in a lesson of ten or twelve words.

To present children with such a lesson seems something like the task, in Mrs. Barbauld's interesting fairy tale, required

of poor Matilda by the Fairy Disorder, viz., to work the pansie from the tangled bunch of silk, which was pronounced "impossible;" but executed with facility when the preliminary work of arranging had been performed.

To arrange and classify words containing these difficulties, and to illustrate by numerous examples such rules of orthography as our language admits, is the object of the present attempt. The authoress has not the vanity to suppose that her little book is either so comprehensive or so complete as it might be: she has, however, she trusts, performed enough just to show that something may yet be done to make the stepping-stones to science less rugged, and thus relieve the junior part of the community from the opprobriums which might often with more justice be charged upon their seniors.

Claremont-place, Pendleton,
January 1st, 1851.

OBSERVATIONS ON TEACHING SPELLING.

In teaching the first lessons in spelling, it is earnestly recommended, not to give the book into the hands of the pupil to learn the lesson, but to use a preparatory exercise similar to the following.

Name a short word in which the consonants are distinctly sounded, and ask the pupil what letter is heard at the beginning of the word. If the question is not readily answered, as will most probably be the case, name two or three letters of very different sounds, taking care to include the one required: when it has been named, repeat the question on the last letter; and when both have been told, spell the word, and let the pupil repeat it. Take, for ex-

ample, the word *bar* :—“ What letter do you hear at the beginning of bar ?—do you hear *f* or *b* ? And what do you hear at the end of bar ; do you hear *s* or *k* or *r* ? and do you hear *o* or *a* in bar ? Now spell *b a r*, bar.” A little assistance may be required at first, but after a few lessons the letters will be pointed out with ease, and the words spelt without assistance. This has been found an inviting introduction to the spelling lesson, the power of distinguishing sounds is cultivated, the lesson made more interesting, and—what is of the first importance with beginners—a habit of attention is induced.

A little class may be thus instructed, with advantage to both teacher and pupils, as some children possess a much quicker sense of hearing than others, and the time of the teacher is by this means economised.

Words of three letters are the best for first lessons, and three or four words are quite sufficient at a time ; the attention of the pupil ought not on any account to be wearied.

The writer here begs to observe that, in

her opinion, spelling ought not to be given as a lesson until some progress is made in reading ; the preparatory exercise should be continued for some time, and a child taught on this plan will soon spell long words of easy orthography.

A reading lesson will generally furnish suitable words ; some few, selected for the lessons, are given. The practice is a tried one.

It is hoped that, in using this book, the teacher will not lose sight of the directions to repeat the observation or rule at the head of each lesson ; should this be omitted, it cannot be hoped that the arrangement here made will be of the use intended to the learner.

It will be found highly useful to vary the mode of learning, by requiring the pupil to find out and write words under the respective rules and observations : in an early stage, let the words be written after spelling them in class. A practical knowledge of orthography is best acquired by writing, and such an exercise is calculated to ascertain that the rule is

understood and also to fix it in the memory. Whilst granting every assistance to a learner, it must be remembered that, in order to secure success to the efforts of a teacher, corresponding efforts on the part of a pupil are indispensable.

As from the plan of this book the lessons could not be arranged in progressive order, with respect to increasing difficulty, the table of progressive lessons is added with the view to assist the selection.

PROGRESSIVE LESSONS.

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SERIES III.

May comprise the sections omitted with a repetition of those already learnt. The Rules of Orthography to be learnt at the discretion of the teacher.

OBSERVATIONS ON LETTERS,

TO BE READ OCCASIONALLY UNTIL COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

As a picture is the representation of an object, so a letter is the representative of a sound: when we see a painting of a flower, we know that it represents the flower; so, when we see letters and words, we must consider them the representatives of sounds, for each letter represents a sound of the voice.

The lips, tongue, teeth, gums, palate, and throat, are used in forming these sounds; and they are called the organs of speech.

There are twenty-six letters in the English language, and they are divided into vowels and consonants.

The letters *a, e, i, o, u*, are vowels; also *w* and *y*, when they are not placed at the beginning of a word or syllable.

The remaining twenty-one letters are

consonants, also *w* and *y*, when they are placed at the beginning of a word or syllable.

The consonants are divided into mutes, liquids, semi-vowels, and sharp and flat consonants.

The mutes cannot be sounded at all without the aid of a vowel, which may be distinctly heard in pronouncing them ; they are *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard, which are sounded as *be*, *pe*, *te*, *de*, *ka*, *ce*, *ge*.

The liquids are so named from their easily uniting in sound with the other consonants ; they are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

The semi-vowels have a softer sound than the mutes ; they are *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *x*, *j*, and *g* soft.

The sharp consonants are *p*, *f*, *t*, *s*, *k*, and *c* hard.

The flat consonants are *b*, *v*, *d*, *z*, and *g* hard.

A syllable is one or more letters sounded together ; a single vowel frequently forms a syllable ; a consonant never forms a syllable, because it cannot be sounded without a vowel.

A word of one syllable is a monosyllable.

A word of two syllables is a dissyllable.

A word of three syllables is a trisyllable,
and a word of four or more syllables is a
polysyllable.

When a letter is not sounded it is called
a mute or silent letter: for example, *e* in
dove is mute; *h* at the beginning of *hour*
is silent.

ERRATA.

Page 60. Sec. 27, for *eu* in *cue*, read *ue*.

,, 82, 83. Sec. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, omit the word *in*; the rule is absolute in each case.

,, , Sec. 29. For *G* before *a*, read *G* before *e*.

,, 87. Sec. 45, instead of "and asth-ma," "for as-ma," read "and asth-ma, pronounced as-ma." Also notice *h* is sounded in the second syllable of "naph-tha," "diph-thong."

,, 91. Sec. 62, for *scives*, read *sieves*.

,, 96. Sec. 79, "trans-pos-i-ble" should be in Sec. 80.

,, 121, line 19, for "effecting," read "affected."

LESSON I.

EASY WORDS SUITED FOR PREPARATORY EXERCISE.

WORDS containing letters presenting any difficulty are given in separate lessons.

SECTION 1.

bar	bet	bit	dot	fan	fen
bat	bed	din	don	far	fit
bad	bin	dip	dun	fed	for
jar	ken	man	mat	nod	par
jet	kit	map	nap	nor	pen
jut	let	mar	net	not	put
ran	rid	rod	set	tan	tun
rap	rim	run	sap	tar	van
red	rip	sad	sit	top	vat

TO BE READ BY THE PUPIL.

The letter *C* has two sounds: it is sometimes sounded like *K*, and sometimes

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in time & bounded

and the *U.S. Geol. Surv.* Bull. 100, p. 100.

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... some letters the
... desire these dif-

G before *E* and *I* is sometimes hard and sometimes soft: in the following words *G* is soft :

	<i>E</i>		<i>I</i>
	gem	germ	gill

gin

H is aspirated by breathing somewhat forcibly. This sound must also be represented by the teacher.

had	has	hen	hit	hod	hum
ham	hat	hin	him	hot	hut

The peculiar sounds of *W* and *Y* must also be noticed, as they would not, in combination, be recognised.

wen	wet	win	yam	yet
won	will	wit	yes	yon

Easy words in which the consonants are distinctly heard. Let the pupil be required to name the initial and final consonants.

nd	l	k	ie	last
n	l	n	est	lark
t	l	t	est	lest
d	l	d	ark	mark

mask	park	raft	sand	tart
mind	past	rest	send	task
must	post	rent	soft	turf
nest	port	rust	sort	vast

C hard.

<i>A</i>		<i>O</i>		<i>U</i>
card	camp	cord	cork	curd
cart	cast	corn	cost	curl

G hard.

gale	gold	gulf	gird
gard	gust	gift	girl

H aspirate.

hand	hart	help	herd
hard	hast	hemp	horn

EASY WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

Let the pupil be questioned occasionally on the sounds of the letters.

B

Bad'-ger	bar'-rel	brick'-bat
bal'-lad	bar'-ter	buf'-fet
bal'-last	bet'-ter	bul'-let
bal'-lot	bil'-let	bul'-rush
band'-box	bol'-ster	bur'-nish
ban'-ner	bran'-dish	

C is *hard* before *A*, *O*, and *U*.

A

cam'-let
can'-cel
can'-did
can'-ker
can'-ter
can'-vass
car'-rot
car'-pet
cat'-kin

O

cob'-bler
cob'-web
cod'-ling
col'-lar
com'-mon
con'-cert
con'-cord
con'-sul
con'-test

U

cor'-ner
cor'-net
cus'-tard
cus'-tom
cud'-gel
cut'-ler
cut'-ter
cum'-ber

C is *hard* before *L* and *R*.

L

clam'-ber clap'-per clar'-et clus'-ter

R

cru'-et crup'-per cred'-it crack'-er

C soft before *E* and *I*.

E

cel'-lar

I

cit'-ron

ce'-dar

cis'-tern

D

dam'-ask

F

fen'-cer

G hard

gal'-lop

dam'-sel

fen'-der

gar'-den

dam'son

fet'-ter

gar'-land

dar'-nel

flan'-nel

gar'-ner

dim'-ness

flut'-ter

gar'-ret

din'-ner

fod'-der

gild'-er

dis'-cord

for'-mal

girl'-ish

dis'-mal

for'-mer

glad'-den

dis'-tant

fun'-nel

glim'-mer

dol'-lar

fur'-nish

gob'-let

gos'-pel

F

fath'-om

G hard

gal'-lant

Gram'-mar

grind'-er

<i>G soft</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>M</i>
gen'-try	kind'-ness	mar'-shal
gin'-ger	ker'-nel	mas'-ter
gip'-sy	king'-dom	mem'-ber
	kins'-man	mer'-cer
<i>H aspirate</i>	kit'-chen	mind'-ful
		mus'-lin
	<i>L</i>	<i>N</i>
ham'-let	lan'-cet	must'-ard
ham'-per	land'-lord	mut'-ton
hand'-ful	land'mark	
hap'-pen	lap'-pet	nap'-kin
harm'-less	lar'-der	num'-ber
hard'-en	lim'-ber	nut'-meg
har'-ness	lim'-ner	
har'-vest	lin'-net	<i>P</i>
hat'-ter	lob'-ster	par'-cel
hec'-tor	lock'et	par'-don
her'-mit		pad'-dock
her'-ring	<i>M</i>	pad'-lock
hin'-der	mir'-ror	pal'-let
hol'-land	moth'-er	part'-ner
hun'-dred	mal'-let	pen'-dant
hun'-ger	man'-ner	per'-fect
hunt'-er	mar'-ket	pil'-grim

<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	
pis'-tol	sab'-bath	tan'-kard	
plat'-ter	saf'-fron	tar'-nish	
plum'met	san'-dal	tar'-tar	
plun'-der	sap'-ling	tem'-per	
pran'-cer	ser'-mon	tem'-pest	
prat'-tler	shel'-ter	ten'-der	
prob'-lem	shut'-ter	thun'-der	
prof'-fer	shep'-herd	tor'-rent	
pros'-per	shil'-ling	tram'-mel	
pub'-lish	sig'-net	trip'-ping	
pud'-ding	sis'-ter	trum'-pet	
pul'-let	skip'-ping	tur'-nip	
	slip'-per	tur'-ret	
<i>R</i>			
raf'-ter	sloth'-ful	<i>V</i>	
ram'-pant	snap'-per	vel'-lum	
ram'-part	sor'-rel	vel'-vet	
ran'-som	spat'-ter	ver'-dant	
rash'-ness	star'-ling	ver'-dict	
rest'-less	ster'-ling	ves'-per	
rub'-ber	sub'-ject	ves'-sel	
rub'-bish	sum'-mer	vic'-tor	
rud'-der	sum'-mit	<i>W</i>	
run'-ning	sur'-plus	wal'-let	
		wal'-nut	

W

<i>war'-ren</i>	<i>wis'-dom</i>	<i>won'-der</i>
<i>win'-ter</i>	<i>wit'-ness</i>	<i>wor'-ship</i>

W final is silent in

<i>bar'-row</i>	<i>fal'-low</i>	<i>mor'-row</i>
<i>bel'-low</i>	<i>fol'-low</i>	<i>spar'-row</i>
<i>bor'-row</i>	<i>he'-brew</i>	<i>swal'-low</i>
<i>cur'-few</i>	<i>hol'-low</i>	

—

<i>As-sent'</i>	<i>C hard</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>as-sist'</i>	<i>con-front'</i>	<i>dis-patch'</i>
<i>at-tend'</i>	<i>con-nect'</i>	<i>dis-tort'</i>
<i>bom-bard'</i>	<i>con-sent'</i>	<i>dis-trust'</i>
<i>bom-bast'</i>	<i>con-sort'</i>	
	<i>con-sult'</i>	<i>E</i>

<i>C hard</i>	<i>con-tend'</i>	<i>ef-face'</i>
<i>col-lect'</i>	<i>con-test'</i>	<i>em-bark'</i>
<i>com-mand'</i>	<i>con-trast'</i>	<i>en-chant'</i>
<i>com-pact'</i>	<i>con-vert'</i>	<i>en-trap'</i>
<i>com-pel'</i>	<i>cor-rect'</i>	<i>ex-cel'</i>
<i>con-cern'</i>		<i>ex-hort'</i>
<i>con-cert'</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>ex-pend'</i>
<i>con-duct'</i>	<i>dis-band'</i>	<i>ex-tend'</i>
<i>con-fer'</i>	<i>dis-cern'</i>	<i>ex-pert'</i>
<i>con-fess'</i>	<i>dis-mast'</i>	

<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>T</i>
for-bid'	per-form'	tor-ment'
for-lorn'	per-sist'	trans-fix'
	pre-sent'	transform'
<i>I</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>U</i>
im-part'	pre-vent'	trans-mit'
im-print'	pro-tract'	transplant'
in-dent'		
in-form'	re-cord'	un-bend
in-list'	re-fer'	un-bind
in-tend'	re-mark'	un-bolt
in-vent'	re-port'	un-born
in-vest'	re-tard'	un-fold
in-sert'		un-girt
	<i>S</i>	
<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	
mis-pend'	sub-sist'	with-draw'
mis-trust'	sus-pend'	with-hold'
	sup-port'	
	sup-press'	
<i>O</i>		
of-fend'		
oc-cult'		

Easy words of three and four syllables,
intended as a further exercise for the
discrimination of sounds :—

An'-ces-tor	cus'-tom-er
ap'-pe-tite	des'-o-late
ar'-ro-gant	di'-a-dem
ban'-ish-ment	di'-a-per
bar'-ren-ness	eb'-o-ny
bar'-ris-ter	em'-i-nent
bash'-ful-ness	en'-er-gy
ben'-e-fit	ex'-cel-lent
blun'-der-er	fer'-ven-cy
cab'-i-net	for'-ward-ness
cal'-en-dar	gar'-den-er
car'-din-al	gar'-ri-som
car'-pen-ter	gen'-er-al
cir'-cum-flex	har'-bin-ger
clas'-sic-al	hind'-er-most
com'-pa-ny	kil'-der-kin
com'-fort-less	lat'-er-ral
con'-so-nant	lev'er-et
con'-ver-sant	ma'-ri-gold
cor'-mo-rant	mar'-i-ner
oul-pa-ble	men'-di-cant

mer'-ri-ment	a-mend'-ment
min'-er-al	as-ton'-ish
min'-is-ter	bap-tis'-mal
nat'-u-ral	be-gin -ner
pen'-du-lum	ca-the'-dral
po'-ten-tate	col-lect'-or
prov'-en-der	com-mand'-ment
rev'-er-end	com-mit'-ment
riv'-u-let	con-form'-ist
ser'-vi-tor	con-tent'-ment
sin'-is-ter	con-tract'-or
strat'-a-gem	de-fen'-sive
ten'-der-ness	de-mer'-it
tes'-ta-ment	de-po'-nent
tit'-u-lar	dis-bur'-den
tur'-bu-lent	dis-til'-ler
va'-can-cy	do-mes'-tic
vet'-er-an	em-bel'-lish
wil'-der-ness	em-pan'-nel
A-ban'-don	en-cum'-ber
a-bun'-dant	en-fet'-ter
ac-com'-plish	es-tab'-lish
ac-cus'-tom	fan-tas'-tic
ad-mon'-ish	for-bid'-den
	here-af'-ter

hi-ber'-nal	as-tron'-o-mer
ho-ri'-zon	bar-ba-ri-an
ig-no-ble	con-tin'-u-al
il-lus'-trate	con-trib'-u-tor
im-mor'-tal	de-pop'-u-late
im-port'-er	de-ter'-min-ate
in-cum'-bent	e-man'-ci-pate
in-ter'-nal	en-am'-ell-er
in-vent'-or	ex-am'-i-ner
ma-ter'-nal	gram-ma'-ri-an
mis-con'-duct	har-mon-i-cal
noc-tur'-nal	mag-nif'-i-cent
of-fend'-er	me-trop'-o-lis
par-ta'-ker	non-sen'-si-cal
per-fu'-mer	per-pet'-u-al
pro-fes'-sor	pro-pri'-e-tor
re-dun'-dant	re-cip'-ro-cal
re-mem'-ber	re-mark'-a-ble
spec-ta'-tor	sep-ten'-ni-al
tes-ta'-tor	so-li'-ci-tor
tri-bu'-nal	ter-res'-tri-al
Al-a-bas'-ter	ther-mom'-e-ter
ad-ven-tur'-er	dan'-de-li-on
am-bas-sa-dor	el'-e-men-tal
c	mal-e-fac'-tor

The final syllables, *sion*, *tion*, are pronounced *shon*.

<i>sion</i>	na'-tion
pen'-sion	po'-tion
ten'-sion	sta'-tion
ver'-sion	a-dop'-tion
ag-gres'-sion	af-flic'-tion
com-mis'-sion	at-ten'-tion
con-fes'-sion	at-trac'-tion
con-ces'-sion	ces-sa'-tion
com-pul'-sion	col-lec'-tion
op-pres'-sion	dis-tinc'-tion
dis-sen'-sion	ex-tor'-tion
di-ver'-sion	in-junc'-tion
ex-clu'-sion	in-scrip'-tion
ex-pan'-sion	in-ven'-tion
im-mer'-sion	li-ba'-tion
<i>tion</i>	mi-gra'-tion
dic'-tion	nar-ra'-tion
fac'-tion	ne-ga'-tion
lo'-tion	ob-jec'-tion
men'-tion	ob-la'-tion
mo'-tion	per-fec'-tion
	pre-dic'-tion

pro-por'-tion	trans-la'-tion
re-la'-tion	va-ca'-tion
sal-va'-tion	

tial and *cial* are pronounced *shal* in

es-sen'-tial	sub-stan'-tial
im-par'-tial	pro-vin'-cial

cious and *tious* are sounded *shus* in

aus-pi'-cious	li-cen'-tious
ca-pri'-cious	

LESSON II.

VOWELS.

WHEN the consonants can be distinguished with ease, let the vowels be pointed out, and the pupil directed to observe that there is not any word or syllable without one.

The pupil is now to be questioned on the vowels, in the same manner as on the consonants, omitting any notice of the final mute *e*. The examples given are monosyllables, in which the long sound only of the vowel is heard, as it is especially desirable not to confuse the mind by presenting, in first lessons, their varied sounds.

To be read by the Pupil.

The letters *a e i o u*, with sometimes *w* and *y*, are called vowels. There is not any syllable or word, however short, with-

out a vowel. A vowel sometimes makes a syllable, and is sometimes a word by itself.

2.

<i>A</i>		<i>E</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>U</i>
ace	dame	be	fife	go	use
age	date	me	file	lo	cube
ape	face	we	fine	noo	cure
babe	fade	cere	hive	wo	dupe
bake	fame	cede	kite	bole	fuse
bale	fane	<i>I</i>	life	code	mule
base	gule	ice	lime	home	mute
came	game	dice	pine	mote	muse
cane	gate	dine	ride	note	pure

The letter *R* has the effect of somewhat shortening any preceding vowel except *U*; this may be observed in the following words.

2.

bare	mare	cere	sire	core	pore
care	pare	mere	mire	fore	sore
dare	tare	dire	wire	lore	tore
fare	ware	fire	bore	more	wore

LESSON III.

DIPHTHONGS.

WHEN two vowels are united in the same syllable they are called diphthongs; when pronounced as one letter, they are styled improper diphthongs.

Let the pupil repeat the observation at the head of each division or lesson.

The diphthongs *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey*, *ea*, are sounded *a*.

AI is sounded *A* in

fain	gait	maid	pail	sail	wail
gain	laid	paid	rail	tail	wain

AY is sounded *A* in

bay	gay	jay	may	ray	way
day	hay	lay	pay	say	play

EI is sounded *A* in

feint	vein
rein	veil

EY is sounded *A* in

bey	dey	hey
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For *ea* (see pages 53, 54, 55, 57, 61.

The diphthongs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ie*, *ey*, *ay*, *eo*, *oi*,
are sounded as *e*.

EA is sounded *E* in

eat	beam	heat	neat	seat	weal
pea	bean	lead	peal	seal	veal
sea	beat	leaf	peat	seam	cream
tea	dean	lean	read	teal	dream
ease	feat	meat	ream	team	gleam
east	heal	mean	reap	tear	steam

EE is sounded *E* in

bee	beet	feel	keep	reed	week
fee	deed	feet	meed	steed	ween
see	deep	heed	meet	steem	weep
been	feed	keen	peep	weed	veer

EI is sounded *E* in

ceil		lief	piece	grieve
seine	seize	liege	niece	thieve

A Y is sounded *E* in quay.

For *eo*, *oi* (see pp. 39, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 69.

The diphthongs *ie*, *ui*, *uy*, *ai*, *ei*, are sounded *i*.

<i>IE</i> is sounded <i>I</i> in	<i>UI</i> as <i>I</i> in	<i>UY</i> as <i>I</i> in
die lie	guide	buy
hie pie vie	guise guile	

For *ai*, *ei*, (see pp. 36, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 69.

The diphthongs *oa*, *oe*, *au*, *eo*, *eu*, *ou*, and the triphthong *eau* are sounded like *o*.

OA is sounded *O* in

oat	boat	foam	goat	loam	moan
oak	coat	foal	load	loan	toad
oast	coal	goal	loaf	moat	woad

OE is sounded *O* in *OW* is sounded *O* in

doe	hoe	toe	bow*	mow	row
foe	roe	woe	low	owe	sow

For *eo*, *ew*, *ou*, *eau*, (see pp. 39, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 69.

* An instrument to shoot an arrow.

The diphthongs *ew*, *ue*, *eu*, *eo*, and triphthongs *eau*, *ieu*, are sounded *u*.

EW is sounded *U* in

dew hew new few mew yew

UE is sounded *U* in

cue hue due mue sue

EU, *EO*, *IEW*, are sounded *U*.

eu in *feud* *eo* in *feed* *iew* in *view*.

For *eau*, and *ieu*, (see p. 60).

LESSON IV.

VOWELS WITH THEIR VARIED SOUNDS.

A child whose attention is thus directed to the sounds of letters, will, probably before arriving so far, have observed that the same vowel has not always the same sound. It will now be time to notice the varied sounds of the vowels. Let not this be

thought tedious and abstruse—the pupil will derive much assistance from it; children encounter much greater difficulty in learning words having the varied sounds promiscuously thrown together.

Words exemplifying the different sounds of the vowels.

A has *four* sounds, viz., *long*, *short*, *middle*, and *broad*.

<i>A</i> is <i>long</i> in	<i>A</i> is <i>short</i> in	<i>A</i> has its	<i>A</i> is <i>broad</i> in
ale	bat	<i>middle</i> sound in	haw
bale	can	bar	law
dame	fan	car	jaw
fame	man	far	maw
gave	pat	jar	paw
hale	sad	mar	raw
pale	tan	tar	saw

E has *two* sounds, viz., *long* and *short*.

E is *long* in

be	he	me
we	she	

E is *short* in

bet	met	pet
let	net	wet

I has two sounds, viz., *long* and *short*.

I is *long* in

dine	line	pine
fine	kine	wine

I is *short* in

din	hin	sin
fin	pin	win

O has three sounds, viz., *long*, *short*, and *broad*.

O is *long* in *O* is *short* in *O* is *broad* in

lo	dot	or
no	lot	for
so	not	nor

U has three sounds, viz., *long*, *short*, and *middle*.

U is *long* in

cube
tube
mule

U is *short* in

cub
nut
tub

U has its *middle* sound in

put	vuss	pull	bull	bush	full
-----	------	------	------	------	------

LESSON V.

Some observations pointing out the situations in which the vowels take their varied sounds.

A LONG.

1. *A* is *long* when followed by one or two consonants and silent *E*.

bathe	change	dame	grange	save
blade	crane	glade	haste	slave
blame	crate	grade	lathe	strange
brave	crave	grape	lave	range

Exceptions.*—In these words, *a* is *short*:—
are blade dance have glance prance

2. *A* is *long* when it forms an accented syllable, or when it is at the end of an accented syllable.

a'-ble	ba'-ker	gra'-vy	la'-dy
a'-cre	ca'-per	ha'-ven	ma'-ple
a-corn	dra'-per	ha'-lo	ma'-tron
a'-gent	fa'-vor	ka'-li	na'-tive
ba'-by	fla'-vor	la'cy	wa'-fer

* When a word is not according to the rule, it is said to be an exception.

Exceptions :—*a, middle* *a, broad*
 fa'-ther wa'-ter

3. When monosyllables having in *A long* take an additional syllable, *A* retains its *long* sound.

bale'-ful	late'-ness	safe'-ty
blame'-less	late'-ly	sage'-ly
base'-ly	pale'-ness	same'-ness
lame'-ness	safe'-ly	tame'-ly

A SHORT.

4. *A* is *short* before any single consonant except *l, r, w.*

bad	bat	can	fan	ham	man
bag	cab	cap	hat	lap	sat

5. *A* is *short* before any two successive consonants except *lm, lf, ll.*

band	fast	land	pant	sand
bank	grasp	last	plant	stand
cast	hand	mast	raft	sank
damp	hath	past	rant	tank

Exceptions :—*a, middle* *a, broad*
 path wrath

6. *A* is *short* when it forms the first syllable of dissyllables accented on the second.

a-baft' a-dorn' a-larm a-like a-side
a-bide' a-gree' a-part a-muse a-wake

A MIDDLE.

7. *A* has its *middle* sound before *R*, both in monosyllables and dissyllables.

bard	bask	darn	farm	hart	park
barb	card	dark	garb	lark	part
barn	carp	dart	hard	mart	start
bar'-ter	gar'-ner	par'-don	tar'-dy		
car'-ter	har'-dy	par'-ish	tar'-get		
car'-ver	har'-vest	par'-cel	tar'-nish		
dar'-nel	mar'-ket	star'-like	var'-nish		

But if *R* ends one syllable and begins the next, *A* is *short*.

bar'-ren car'-rot gar'-ret nar'-row
bar'-rel car'-ry har'-row par'-rot tar'-ry

Exceptions:—*a middle*,
star'-ry tar'-ry, when an adjective.

8. *A* has its *middle* sound before *lm*, *lf*, *ve*.

	<i>lm</i>	<i>lf</i>	<i>ve</i>
balm*	palm'-er	calf	calve
calm	al'-mond	half	halve
palm			salve

A BROAD.

9. *A* is *broad* when followed by *ll*, *w*, or *l* and another consonant.

	<i>ll</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>l</i>
all	hall	caw	law
ball	pall	daw	paw
call	tall	haw	saw
fall		jaw	
			bald
			false
			salt
			walk
			balk

Exception :—shall, *a short*.

10. *A* is *broad* before *L* in an accented syllable.

al'-tar	al'-most	fal'-ter
al'-ter	al'-so	pal'-fry
al'-der	al'-tern	wal'-nut.

Exception :—al'-um, *a short*.

* In these words *l* is silent. † *L* is silent before *k*.

11. When the following syllable begins with *l*, *a* is *short*, either in an accented or unaccented syllable.

Accented

al'-ley	ral'-ly	tal'-ly
al'-ly*	sal'-low	tal'-low
hal'-low	fal'-low	val'-ley

Unaccented

al-lay'	al-loy'	al-lege'
al-low'	al-ly†	al-lude'

E LONG.

12. *E* is *long* in monosyllables ending in *e* *mute*.

glebe these theme

13. *E* is *long* when it forms or is at the end of an accented syllable.

E'-den	e'-ven	ee'-rate	ne'-gro
e'-gress	e'-vil	fe'-ver	re'-gent
e'-poch	be'-ing	le'-ver	le'-ver
e'-ther	be'-som	me'-ter	

* Noun.

† Verb.

E SHORT.

14. *E* is *short* in monosyllables ending in one or two consonants.

bell	cent	help	met	spend	rend
belt	fen	hemp	mend	tent	rest
bend	fell	kept	set	test	vend
bent	felt	left	sent	them	vest
cell	held	lent	smell	jest	west

I LONG.

15. *I* is *long* in monosyllables ending in silent *e*.

brine	drive	fire	kite	mite	quite
chime	dine	five	lime	mine	rise
clime	dice	hire	line	pine	site
dive	fife	hive	mine	prize	wise

Exceptions.—*I* is *short* in
give live

and shire, in combination, as Lancashire.

16. *I* is *long* when followed by *ld*, *nd*, *ght*.

	<i>ld</i>	<i>nd</i>		<i>ght</i>	
child	bind	hind	bright	light	right
mild	blind	kind	fight	night	sight
wild	find	mind	flight	might	tight

17. *I* is *long* when it forms or ends an accented syllable.

i'-bex	i'-ron	mi'-grate	tri'-al
i'-dol	cli'-ent	pi'-lot	bri'-dle
ci'-der	di'-al	bi'-as	bri'-ar
ci'-on	i'-vy	bi'-ped	vi'-brate
i'-ris	bi'-ble	si'-lent	vi'-ol

18. When monosyllables having *I long* receive an additional syllable, *I* retains its *long* sound.

child'-hood	blind'-ness	grind'-ing
like'-ness	child'-ish	find'-ing
hind'-most	mild'-ly	bind'-ing
fire'-works	kind'-ly	ripe'-ness

Exception :—Children.

I SHORT.

19. *I* is *short* when followed by any one or two consonants, except *ld*, *nd*, *ght*.

did	gird	mill	pit	ring	tint
dim	hilt	mist	rill	sit	tilt
fill	lid	mint	risk	silk	wish

Exception :— *I long*, pint.

20. *I* is *short* when it forms or ends an unaccented syllable.

di-vine'	fil'-i-al	lit'-i-gate	qual'-i-ty
di-vest'	grat'-i-fy	mar'-i-ner	rat'-i-fy
di-vert'	hes'-i-tate	nav'-i-gate	scar'-i-fy
di-gest'	lat'-i-tude	par'-i-ty	van'-i-ty

O LONG.

21. *O* is *long* in monosyllables ending in silent *e*.

cove	drone	hone	store	those	vote
chose	drove	pole	stove	throne	wove
coke	grove	prone	stroke	trope	zone

Exceptions.—*O* is pronounced as *u short* in done, love, some, dove, none, glove; as *o short* in shone; as *u broad* in prove.

22. *O* is *long* before *ld*, *lt*, *ll*.

<i>ld</i>		<i>lt</i>		<i>ll</i>
bold	gold	bolt	boll	roll
cold	hold	colt	droll	poll
fold	sold	jolt	toll	stroll
	told			

Exception.—*O short*, doll.

23. *O* is *long* before *st* in
 host most ghost post

O is *short* before *st* in
 lost cost host'-ler

24. *O* is *long* when it forms or ends an
 accented syllable.

o'-men	clo'-ver	mo'-tive	spo'-ken
o'-pal	cho'-sen	po'-tent	to'-ken
o'-ver	dro'-ver	plo'-ver	vo'-cal
o'-pen	go'-ing	ro'-sy	vo'-tive
o'-val	glo'-ry	so'-lo	wo'-ven
bro'-ker	mo'-tion	so'-fa	wo'-ful

25. When monosyllables having *O* long,
 take an additional syllable, *O* retains its
 long sound.

cho'-sen	fore'-most	host'-ess	sole'-ly
dole'-ful	gold'-en	lone'-ly	vot'-ed
dro'-ver	home'-ly	pole'-star	wow'-en

O SHORT.

26. *O* is *short* in monosyllables ending
 in any single consonant except *r*.

bog	dot	hop	not	rod
cob	fox	log	pod	sob

O is sounded as *u short* in ton.

O BROAD.

27. *O* is *broad* when followed by *R*, with or without any other consonant.

or	cor'-ner	for'-ward	sor'-did
for	for'-mer	mor'-row	sor'-row
cord	fort'-night	mor'-tar	sor'-rel
lord	for'-eign	north'-ern	tor'-rent

U LONG.

28. *U* is *long* in monosyllables ending in *E* mute, and their derivatives.

cube	mule	pure	mule'-teer	pure'-ly
eure	mute	tune	mute'-ly	tune'-ful

29. *U* is *long* when it forms or ends an accented syllable.

u'-su-al	eu'-rate	hu'-man
u'-su-ry	eu'-bic	hu'-mid
u'-ni-verse	du'-al	hu'-mour
u'-ni-valve	fu'-el	mu'-sic
u'-ni-corn	fu'-ture	tu'-ber

U SHORT.

30. *U* is *short* when followed by any consonant except *L* or *S*.

bud	but	cup	fun	hut	jug
bun	cur	cut	gun	hum	muff

U MIDDLE OR BROAD.

31. The following words, with those given at page 41, are all in which the broad sound of *U* is heard.

bul'-let	but'-cher	hur'-ra	sug'-ar
bul'-lock	cue'-koo	pud'-ding	dread'-ful
bul'-wark	cush'-ion	pul'-let	bull'-dog
bul'-lion	ful'-ler	pul'ley	
bush'-el	hus'-sar	pul'-pit	

and in all words compounded of bull and full.

32. *Y* at the end of a word or accented syllable is sounded as *I long*.

cry	fry	try	ap-ply'	im-ply'
dry	sly	wry	com-ply'	re-ply'
			sup	ply'

33. *Y* at the end of an unaccented syllable is sounded as *I short*—

du'-ly	mer'cy	sure'-ly	tru-ly
fu'-ry	need'-y	rare'-ly	ver'-y
ju'-ry	pure'-ly	safe'-ly	

LESSON VI.

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

AI, A Y, EA, EI, EY, are sounded as
A long.

1. *AI* is sounded as *A long* in,

brain	flail	stain	twain	a-main'
braid	plain	strain	vain	be-wail'
chain	plait	sprain	wail	cur-tail'
claim	saint	quaint	wain	de-tail'
drain	slain	train	waive	dis-dain'

2. *A Y* is sounded like *A long* in,

a-way'	be-tray'	dis-play'	re-lay'
al-lay'	de-lay'	gain'-say	re-pay'

3. *EA* is sounded as *A long* in,

break	great	steak
-------	-------	-------

4. *EI* is sounded like *A long* in,

deign	freight	reign	heir'-ess
eight	neigh	steigh	hein'-ous
feign	rein	skein	in-veigh neigh'-bour

5. *EY* is sounded as *A long* in,

eyre	con-vey'	pur-vey'
ey'-ry	o-bey'	sur-vey'

6. *AU, AI*, are sounded as *A short* in,
laugh draught vil'-lain

7. *AU, EA, UA*, are sounded as
A middle in,

aunt	gaunt	launch	jaun'-dice
daunt	haunch	taunt	laun'-dry
flaunt	jaunt	gaunt'-let	laun'-dress

8. *EA* is sounded as *A middle* in,
heart hear'-ty heark'-en
hearth heart'-en

9. *UA* is sounded as *A middle* in,
guard guard'-i-an guar'-an-tee pi-quant

The improper diphthongs sounded as *a broad*, are *au, aw, oa, ou.*

10. *AU* is sounded as *A broad* in,
aught daub haul taught sau'-cer
caught fraught sauce vaunt daugh"-ter

11. *A W* is sounded as *A broad* in,

awl	craw	dawn	crawl	scrawl
bawl	draw	flaw	drawl	shawl

12. *OA* is sounded like *A broad* in,

broad	groat	a-broad'
-------	-------	----------

13. *OU* is sounded as *A broad* in,

bought	ought	brought
fought	sought	thought
		wrought

Ea, ee, ei, ie, eo, oi, ay, are sounded as
E long.

14. *EA* is sounded as *E long* in,

bleat	drear	least	stream
bleak	dream	leash	treat
bleach	ease	leave	wreath*
breach	east	peace	wreath†
bream	gleam	please	weak
cheap	greaves	shear	wreak
clean	heap	sheath	an-neal'
cleave	heath	spear	ap-peal'
clear	league	steal	ap-pear'
cream	lease	steam	bea'-con

* *th* sharp.

† *th* soft.

bea'-dle	ea'-sel	mean'-ing
bea'-ver	en-dear'	near'-ness
beat'-en	en-treat'	rea'-son
beard'-ed	fea'-ture	re-peat
be-neath'	fear'-ful	sea'-son
crea'-ture	hea'-then	seal'-skin
con-ceal'	im-peach'	tre-a'-ty
con-geal'	in-crease'	tre-a'-tise
dea'-con	lead'-er'	wea'-ry
drea'-ry	lead'-ing	weak'-en
ea'-sy	mea'-sles	

15. *EE* is invariably sounded as *E long* in,

eel	deem	feet	peel	seek
cheek	deep	keel	reel	weed
cheese	feel	keep	reed	week

16. *EI* is sounded as *E long* in,

ceil'-ing	ei'-ther	re-ceive'
con-ceit'	lei'-sure	sei'-zin
con-ceive'	nei'-ther	seig'-ni-or
de-ceit'	per-ceive	ple'-bi-an
de-ceive'	re-ceipt'	in-vei'-gle

17. *Ie* is sounded as *E long* in,

frieze	lief	niece	thief	ker-chief
grief	liege	piece	thieve	gren-a-dier

18. *Ay, eo, oi*, are sounded as *E long*.

<i>ay</i> in,	<i>eo</i> in,	<i>oi</i> in,
quay	peo'-ple	tur'-quois

Ai, ea, ei, eo, ie, oi, ue, are sounded as
E short.

19. *Ai* is sounded as *E short* in,

said	a-gain'	a-against'
------	---------	------------

20. *Ea* is sounded as *E short* in,

bread	wealth	stead'-fast
breast	fea'-ther	tre'a'-sure
breadth	in-stead'	threat'-en
breath	mea'-dow	weal'-thy
dead	mea'-sure	weath'-er
death	pleas'-ant	zeal'-ous
dread	rea'-dy	zeal'-ot
head	stea'-dy	treach'-e-ry
health	steal'-thy	treach'-er-ous
stealth		

21. *Ei, eo*, are sounded like *e short*.

<i>ei</i> in,		<i>eo</i> in,	
heif'-er	feof	leo'-pard	
non'-pa-reil	feof-fee'	jeo'-par-dy	

22. *Ie, oi, ue*, are sounded as *e short*.

<i>ie</i> in,	<i>oi</i> in,		<i>ue</i> in,	
friend	a-voir-du-pois		guess	
tierce	con-nois-seur		guest	guer'-don

23. *Ai, ei, ie, ui, uy*, are sounded like *i long*.

<i>ai</i> in,	<i>ei</i> in,	<i>ie</i> in,	<i>ui</i> in,	<i>uy</i> in,
aisle	height	cried	guide	buy
	sleight	died	guile	
	height'-en	dried	guise	
		hied	be-guile'	
		tried	dis-guise'	

24. *Ai, ei, eo, ey, ia, ie, oi, ui*, are sounded as *i short*.

<i>ai</i> in,	<i>cer'-tain</i>	<i>ei</i> in,
cap'-tain	foun'-tain	for'-feit
cur'-tain	moun'-tain	for'-eign

<i>ei</i> in,	<i>ey</i> in,	<i>ie</i> in,
sur'-feit	al'-ley	com'-pa-nies
coun'-ter-feit	bar'-ley	
for'-fei-ture	gal'-ley	<i>oi</i> in,
for'-eign-er	par'-ley	tor'-toise
sov'-e-reign	val'-ley	
		<i>ui</i> in,
<i>eo</i> in,	<i>ia</i> in,	build
pid'-geon	car'-riage	guilt
wid'-geon	mar'-riage	cir'-cuit
es-cut-cheon	par'-lia-ment	bis'-cuit
		gui'-nea
		gui'-tar

25. *Oa, oe, ou, eo, ew, eau*, are sounded as
o long.

<i>oa</i> in,			
boat	gloam	roach	<i>ou</i> in,
bloat	groan	roast	dough
coat	loam	toast	though
coast	loan	woad	mould
coach	moan		soul
doat	moat	<i>oe</i> in,	coul'-ter
foal	oat	sloe	poul'-try
float	road	shroe	shoul'-der
goal	roan	bil'-boes	

<i>ow</i> in,	flow	<i>eau</i> in,
bow	glow	beau
low	know	bu-reau
mow	show	flam'-beau
owe	slow	port'-man-teau
row	snow	
sow	strow	<i>eo</i> in,
bow		yeo'-man
blow	<i>ew</i> in,	
crow	sew	

26. *Au, ou*, are sounded as *o short*.

<i>au</i> in,		<i>ou</i> in,
lau'-rel	laud'-a-num	cough shough*
cau'-li-flower		lough* trough

27. *Eo, eu, ew, ue, eau, ieu, iew*, are sounded as *u long*.

<i>eo</i> in,	deuce	<i>eu</i> in,
feo'-dal		cue
feo'-da-to-ry	<i>ew</i> in,	due
	few'-er	sue
<i>eu</i> in,	sew'-er	en-sue'
feud		a'-gue

* In shough, lough, *gh* is sounded as *k*.

	<i>ue</i> in,	
hue	val'-ue	beau'-te-ous
mue	vir'-tue	beau'-ti-fy
ar'-gue	av'-e-nue	
en-due'	res'-i-due	<i>ieu</i> in,
im-bue'	ret'-i-nue	lieu
is'-sue	rev'-e-nue	a-dieu'
pur'-sue		
sub'-due	eau in,	<i>iew</i> in,
stat'-ue	beau'-ty	view
tis'-sue	beau'-ti-ful	

28. *Ou, ea, eo, oo, are sounded as *u short.**

	<i>ou</i> in,	
chough	cou'-ple	jour'-ney
rough	cous'-in	o'-dour
scourge	cour'-age	south'-ern
slough	e-nough	trou'-ble
tough	fa'-vour	en-cou'-rage
young	flour-ish	cour'-te-sy
coun'-try	house'-wife	
	<i>ea</i> in,	
ser'-geant		ven'-geance
pa'-geant		pa'-gean-try

eo in,

dud'-geon

stur'-geon

dun'-geon

lunch'-eon

oo in,

blood

flood

29. *Ou, oo*, are sounded as *u broad*.*ou* in,

could

should

would

oo in,

foot

good

hood

stood

wood

wool



LESSON VII.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

When two vowels in the same syllable are both sounded they are called a proper diphthong.

1. *Oa* are sounded in,

boar	board	hoard
------	-------	-------

2. *Oi* are sounded in,

boil	doit	oil	voice
broil	hoist	point	a-droit'
choice	join	soil	a-noint'
coif	joint	spoil	ap-point'
coil	loin	boil	re-coil'
coin			

3. *Ou* are sounded in,

bough	couch	found
bound	crouch	gout

bounce	count	ground
cloud	doubt	hour
hound	spouse	doubt'-ful
house	sprout	dough'-ty
loud	shout	es-pouse'
lounge	south	ex-pound'
mound	sound	floun'-der
mouse	thou	found'-ling
noun	trout	foun'-tain
ounce	vouch	im-pound'
out	a-bout'	moun'-tain
pout	a-bound'	out'-er
pound	ac-cord'	pro-found'
pounce	a-ground'	pro'-noun
pouch	a-loud'	pro-nounce'
plough	a-mount'	pro-pound'
proud	a-rouse'	re-bound'
rout	as-tound'	re-count'
round	a-round'	re-doubt'
rouse	a-vouch'	sur-round'
scour	boun'-ty	thou'-sand
scout	bound'-less	vouch'-safe
shout	ca-rouse'	with-out'
shroud	com-pound'	boun'-te-ous
slouch	de-vour'	par'-a-mount
spout	de-vout'	

In the following *o* is *long*.

bourn	gourd	cour'-ti-er
course	mourn	con'-course
court	ac-count'	four'-teen
four	cour'-ser	

4. *Oi* are sounded in,

choice	voice	poig'-nard
--------	-------	------------

5. *Ow* are sounded in,

bow *	crown	en-dow'
cow	down	flow'-er
how	drown	low'-er †
low †	frown	pow'-er
now	gown	pow'-der
sow	prow	prow'-ess
vow	prowl	re-nown'
brow	a-vow'	show'-er
brown	al-low'	tow'-er
browse	bow'-er	tow'-el
cowl	dow'-er	vow'-el
clown	dow'-las	

* To bend. † The noise made by a cow.

‡ To look gloomy, as the skies before rain.

6. *Oy* are sounded in,

boy	cloy	en-joy
hoy	al-loy'	en'-voy
joy	an-noy'	sa-voy'
toy	em-ploy'	voy'-age

7. *Ua* are sounded in,

as-suage'	per-suade'	an ti qua' ri an
dis-suade'	an'-ti-quate	per-sua'-sive
lan'-guage	an'-ti-qua-ry	

8. *Ue* are sounded in,

con-quest	de'-sue-tude
con'-sue-tude	man'-sue-tude



LESSON VIII.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS SOUNDED IRREGULARLY.

A is sounded as *o short* in,

war	wand	what	wasp	wand'-er
was	want	wast	watch	want'-ed

A like *e short* in

a'ny	says	ma'-ny	thames*
------	------	--------	---------

A is heard as *i short* in,

cab'-bage	cart'-age	cour'-age	vil'-lage
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

E is heard as *a long* in,

there	where
-------	-------

E as *a short* in,

clerk	ser'geant
-------	-----------

E like *i short* in,

yes	pret'-ty
-----	----------

* In this name *h* is *silent*, pronounced *Tems*.

E as *u short* in,

her	find'-er	los'-er
read'-er	ni'-tre	pe'-tre

and in all the terminations er, re.

I is sounded *e* and *ue* silent in,
 an-tique' fa-tigue' in-trigue' ob-lique'

O is sounded as *u short* in,
 doth word work wor'thy
 tongue worm worth

O as *u broad* in,
 wolf wo'-man wors'-ted

O like *oo* in,
 do move tomb be-hove'
 lose prove whom

O as *wo* in,
 one

Oor as *ore* in,
 door floor

Ee as *ai* in,
e'er ne'er

Eo as *oo* in,
gal'-leon

Eu as *oo* in,
blew brew crew drew flew grew

Io as *i* short in,
cush'-ion

Eo like *oo* in,
shoe ca-noe'

<i>Ou</i> like <i>oo</i> in,		
croup	you	tour'-ney
group	youth	un-couth'
soup	contour'	ac-cou'-tre
tour	car'-touch	cou'-ri-er
through	rou'-tine	tour'-na-ment
wound		

Ou as *u* short in,
young

Ua as *wi* short in,
lan'-guage

Ue as *e* short in,
guess guest guer'-don

Ue as *i* long in,
guide guile guise

Ue is heard as *oo* in,
blue flue rue ac-crue'
clue glue true con-strue'

Ua as *u* silent in,
vic-tual, vic-tualer
c is also silent.

Ui is heard as *i* short in,
cir'-cuit

Ui like *eu* in,
juice suit sluice

Ui as *wi* short in,

an'-guish	pen' guin	dis-tin'-guish
lan'-guish	van'-quish	re-lin'-quish
an'-guid	ex-tin'-guish	

Ui as *oo* in,

bruit bruise cruise fruit re-cruit

Uo as *o* short in,
 quoth

U is heard as *i* short, and *s* as *z* in busi-
ness, pronounced as biz'-ness.

Ue is *silent* with the preceding vowel or
diphthong *long* in,

fugue	rogue	col'-league
league	vague	pro'-rogue
plague	vogue	dis-em-bogue

Ue is *silent* with the preceding vowel
short in,

cat'-a-logue	dem'-a-gogue	pro'-logue
di'-a-logue	ec'-logue	syn'-a-gogue
deč'-a-logue	ep'-i-logue	tri'-a-logue

bu'-ry bu'-sy
 are pronounced
 ber-ri biz-zi

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS ON THE
 VARIED SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

A LONG

1. *A* is *long* when followed by one or two consonants and silent *e*.
2. When it forms or ends an accented syllable.
3. In monosyllables having *a long*, when they take an additional syllable.

A IS SHORT

4. Before any single consonant, except *l*, *r*, and *w*.
5. Before any two successive consonants except *lm*, *lf*, *ll*.
6. When it forms the first syllable of dissyllables accented on the second.

A HAS ITS MIDDLE SOUND

7. Before the letter *r*, except when *r* ends one syllable, and begins the next.
8. Before *lm*, *lf*, *ve*.

A IS BROAD

9. When followed by *ll*, *w*, or *l*, and another consonant.
10. Before *l*, in an unaccented syllable, except when an added syllable begins with *l*.

E IS LONG

11. In monosyllables ending in *e* mute.
12. When it forms or ends an accented syllable.

E IS SHORT

13. In monosyllables ending in one or two consonants.

I IS LONG

14. In monosyllables ending in *e* mute.
15. When followed by *ld*, *nd*, *ght*.
16. When it forms or ends an accented syllable.

17. When monosyllables having *i long*, take an additional syllable, *i* retains its *long* sound.

I IS SHORT

18. When followed by any one or two consonants except *ld, nd, ght*.

19. When it forms or ends an accented syllable.

O IS LONG

20. In monosyllables ending in *silent e*.

21. Before *ld, lt, ll*.

22. When it forms or ends an accented syllable.

23. When monosyllables having *o long* take another syllable.

O IS SHORT

24. In monosyllables ending in any single consonant except *r*.

O IS BROAD

25. When followed by *r*.

U IS LONG

26. In monosyllables ending in *e mute* and their derivatives.
27. When it forms or ends an accented syllable.

U IS SHORT

28. When followed by any consonant except *l* or *s*.
-

TO BE READ OCCASIONALLY.

What effect has the letter *e* at the end of a syllable ?

It almost invariably lengthens the preceding syllable. See observations 1, 14, 20, 26.

When monosyllables having a *long vowel* take an additional syllable, does the vowel retain its *long sound* ?

It does, with very few exceptions. Obs. 3, 17, 23, 26.

What effect have *ld*, *nt*, *ght*, when they follow *i*?

I, when followed by *ld*, *nt*, *ght*, is always *long*. Obs. 15.

What consonants lengthen the vowel *o*?

Ld, *lt*, and *ll*. Obs. 21.

Is an accented vowel generally *long*?

It is. Obs. 2, 12, 16, 22, 27.

In what situations are the vowels generally *short* in monosyllables?

When a monosyllable ends in either one or two consonants, the preceding vowel is generally *short*; there are, however, many exceptions.

Name some of them.

A when followed by *r*, *lf*, *lm*, and *ve*, has its *middle* sound; and when followed by *w*, *ll*, or *l*, and another consonant, is *broad*. Obs. 7, 8, 9.

Name another exception.

O, when followed by *r* is *broad*; and when followed by *ld*, *lt*, or *ll*, has its *long* sound. Obs. 21, 25.

Is the vowel *a* ever *short*, when it is a distinct syllable?

Yes, when it is not an accented syllable, and the same observation applies to vowels generally.

A, when followed by *r*, has its *middle* sound, and when followed by *l*, its *broad* sound; is there any other observation to be made on *a* when followed by those letters?

Yes; if monosyllables ending in *al* or *ar*, take another syllable beginning with the same consonant, *a*, in both cases is *short*. Obs. 7, 10.

LESSON IX.

CONSONANTS MUTE AND VARIED IN
PRONUNCIATION.1. *B* is *silent* after *m*

comb	dumb	limb	thumb
crumb	lamb	plumb	

2 *B* is *silent* before *t*

debt	doubt
------	-------

3. *B* is *silent* before *d*

bdel-li-um

4. *C* is *hard* before *a*

card	cave	catch	can'-vass	cat'-tle
------	------	-------	-----------	----------

5. *C* is *hard* before *o*

colt	cold	cot'-tage
core	com'-ment	cord'-age

6. *C* is *hard* before *u*

cuff	curd	cus'-tom	cul'-ture
cure	curl	cus'-tard	

7. *C* is *hard* before *l*

claim	clash	claw	clove	cloth
-------	-------	------	-------	-------

8. *C* is *hard* before *r*

crab	craft	crest	crib	crow	croft	crust
------	-------	-------	------	------	-------	-------

9. *C* is *hard* before *t*

tact	tract
------	-------

10. *C* is *hard* at the end of a word or syllable

com'-ic	mu'-sic	tra'-gic	lec'-ture
lyr'-ic	phy'-sic	cac'-tus	pic'-ture

11. *C* is *soft* before *e*

cere	ceil	grace	mace	place
cell	face	lace	pace	trace

12. *C* is *soft* before *i*

ci'-der	ci'-pher	cit'-ron
ci'-on	cir'-cle	civ'-ic

13. *C* is soft before *y*

cy'-cle	cyn'-ic	cy'-press
---------	---------	-----------

14. *C* is mute in

czar	in-dict'	ar'-bus-cle
czar-i'-na	mus'-cle	cor'-pus-cle

15. *Ch* is sounded *tch* in

chin	chest	charge	church
child	cheese	chip	chaunt
chair	cheer	chill	chaste
chain	chew	chirp	rich
chat	cheap	chime	which
chalk	charm		

16. *Ch* in words from the *French* takes
the sound of *sh*.

chaise	chev'-ron	cham'-pig-non
cha-grin'	cham-pagne'	chan'-de-lier
cha-made'	car-touch'	ma-chin'-ist
chi-cane'	ma-chine'	mar'-chion-ess

17. *Ch* in words from the *Greek* is
sounded *k*.

Christ	an'-cho-ret	hi-er-arch
chord	chris'-ti-an	hem-is-tich

chasm	chim'-e-ra	chi-mer'-i-cal
chyle	chron'-i-cle	chro-nol'-o-gy
couch	chron'-i-cal	chi-rog'-ra-phy
scheme	chrys'-a-lis	chal-y'-be-ate
school	chrys'-o-lite	cat'-e-chism
ar-chives'	chro-mat'-ic	mon'-arch
chlo'-ride	chir'-o-plast	mach'-i-na-tion
dis'-tich	cat'-e-chism	stom'-ach
schol'-ar	or'-ches-tra	sto-mach'-ic

18. *Ch* in *arch* takes the sound of *k* when followed by a vowel.

arch'-a-ism	arch'-i-tect
arch'-an-gel	arch'-i-trave
arch'-e-type	arch'-i-pe-la-go

Exceptions:—arch'-er, arch'-e-ry, char'-i-ty, in which *ch* is sounded *tch*.

19. *Ch* in *arch*, prefixed to words beginning with a consonant, takes the sound of *tch*.

arch'-duke	arch'-dea-con
arch'-bish-op	arch'-prel-ate

20. *Ch* is silent in

yacht schism drachm sched'-ule

21. *C* followed by *ea*, *ia*, *eo*, *io*, and preceded by the accent, is sounded *sh*.

o'cean	ne-go'-ci-a-tion
so'-cial	fa-ri-na-ceous
spa'-cious	pa-pi-li-o-na-ceous

22. *D* is *silent* in
 hand'-some hand'-sel ground'-sel
D is sounded *g* in sol'-dier

23. *F* takes the sound of *v* in,
 of

24. *G* is *hard* before *a* in,
 gage gate gal'-lon
 gain gave gan'-net
 gall ga'-ble gar'-ner
 game gam'-ut

25. *G* is *hard* before *l* in,
 glad glen glide gloss
 glade glebe globe gloom
 glee glean

26. *G* is *hard* before *o* in,
 gone good gout
 goat gown gorse

27. *G* is *hard* before *u* in,

gulf	guess	guide
------	-------	-------

28. *G* is *hard* before *r* in,

grace	grass	grow
grand	great	grove
grant	grind	grot

29. *G* before *a* is sometimes *hard*, and sometimes *soft*.

G hard

get	ea'-ger	rug'-ged
geese	fin'-ger	stag'-ger
gew'-gaw	lin'-ger	ti'-ger
an'-ger	lon'-ger	trig'-ger
con'-ger	rag'-ged	tar'-get

30. *G soft.*

gem	gen'try	gen'-e-ral
germ	ger'-man	gen'-er-ous
gel'-id	ges'-ture	gen'-u-ine
geteel'	ge·ni-us	ger'-min-ate
gen'-tile	ge·ni-al	

31. *G* before *i* is *hard* or *soft* in almost an equal number of instances.

G hard

gig	give	giv'-en
gift	gib'-bous	gimb'-let
gild	gild'-er	be'-gin
gird	gir'-dle	

32. *G soft*

gibe	gip'-sy	gin'-gi-val
gin	gin'-gle	gi-gan'-tic
gi'-ant	fri'-gid	gi'-ra-sole
gin'-ger	tur'-gid	

gill, a measure.

gill, of a fish, has *G hard*.

33. *G* is *silent* before *n*.

gnaw	as-sign'	gno'-mon
gnat	ar-raign'	im-pugn'
guash	be-nign'	ma-lign'
gnarl	bagn'-io	op-pugn'
deign	con-sign'	re-sign'
feign	con-dign'	seig-ni-or
reign	de-sign'	
sign	ex-pugn'	

34. *G* is *silent* before *m*.

phlegm.

35. *G* is *soft* before *y* in,

gyre	el'-e-gy	gyp'-sum
gyves	a-pol-o-gy	gy-ra'-ti-on
cler'-gy	the-ol'-o-gy	gym-nas'-tic

36. *G* is *hard* before *y* in adjectives formed from words ending in *g hard*.

crag'-gy	bog'-gy
fog'-gy	shag'-gy

37. *G final* is *hard*,

brig	flag	stag	twig
------	------	------	------

38. *Gh* is *silent* in,

bough	plough	fur'-lough
dough	slough*	in-veigh'
high	though	thor'-ough
nigh	through	

* A miry place.

39. *Gh* takes the sound of *f* in,

cough	laugh	rough
chough	tough	slough*

40. *Gh* is *silent* before *t*.

bright	night	wight
fight	right	thought
light	sight	
might	tight	

41. In the following words *G* is *hard* and *H* *silent*.

burgh	ghost'-ly	a-ghast'
ghost	ghast'-ly	gher'-kin

42. *H* is *silent* in,

herb	hon'-or	hos'-pi-tal
heir	hon'-est	hu'-mour-ous
hour	hu'-mour	hon'-our-a-ble
heir'-ess	hum'-ble	
herb'-age	hon'-est-ly	

* The cast skin of a serpent.

43. *H* is always *silent* after *r*.

rheum	rhy'-mer	rhet'-o-ric
rhomb	myrrh	rhap'-so-dy
rhyme	ca-tarrh'	rheu'-ma-tism
rhythm	rhu'-barb	rhi-nos'-ce-ros

44. *H*, preceded by a vowel, is *silent* at the end of words.

Mes-si'-ah	ah	oh
Sa'-rah	hah	

45. *H* is *silent* in,

Es'ther	thyme	op-thal'-mic
Tho'-mas	naph'-tha	and asth'-ma
Thames	diph'-thong	for as'-ma

46. *Wh* must be sounded with the aspirate as *hw*.

whale	where	who
what	whence	whom
wharf	whit	whis'-per
wheat	whist	whisk'-er
wheel	whilst	whirl'-pool
when	whirl	

47. *J* is sounded like *g soft* in,

joy	jas'-per	joy'-ous
join	jas'-mine	jour'-ney
juice	jon'-quil	

The only exception is hal-le-lu-jah, in which *j* is heard as *y*.

48. *K* is *silent* before *n*.

knag	knap	knit	know
knife	knock	knight	knoll

49. *L* is *silent* between *a* and *k*.

balk	calk	talk
chalk	stalk	walk

50. *L* is *silent* between *a* and *m*.

alms	calm	psalm	sal'-mon
balm	palm	qualm	

In the pulpit *l* is heard in,

psal'-mist	psal'-mis-try
psal'-mo-dy	pal'-mer-worm

51. *L* is silent in,

calf	half	would	malm'-sey
could	should	fal'-con	

52. *N* is silent at the end of a syllable
when preceded by *l* or *m*.

kiln	au'-tumn	con-temn'
hymn	col'-umn	sol'-emn
limn	con-demn'	

53. *P* is silent before *s* or *t*.

psalm	psal'-ter	ptis'-an
psalm'-ist	pseu'-do	ptyl'-o-sis

54. *P* is silent between *m* and *t*.

tempt	ex-empt'	re-demp'-tion
emp'-ty	con-tempt'	sump'-tuous
at-tempt'	ex-emp'-tion	per-emp'-to-ry

55. *P* is sounded *b* in,

depth	bap'-tism
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56. *P* is mute in,

corps	re-ceipt'
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57. *Ph* takes the sound of *f* in,

pha'-sis	phi'-al	phal'-anx
pha'-ros	phe'-nix	phan'-tasmy
phae'-ton	phy' sic	phren'-zy

Exceptions:—Ste-phen, nephew, in which
ph is sounded *v*.

58. *Ph* is silent in,

phthis'-ic	phthis'-is
sap'-phire	is pronounced saf'-fire.

59. *Q* is always sounded *k*.

qualm	quire-	ob-lique'
quake	quote	o-paque
quartz	casque	et-i-quette
quest	mosque	bur-lesque'
queer	an-tique'	quad-rille'
quince		

S has two sounds, its natural or *sharp* sound, and a *flat* sound like *z*.

60. *S* is *sharp* at the beginning of words.

see	sol	sense	soon
son	sun	serve	stove
sit	seer		

61. *S* is *sharp* after *f, k, p, t*, and *fe, ke, pe, te*.

cuffs	blocks	lips	hits
muffs	clocks	sips	pits
puffs	docks	tops	sits
ruffs	rocks	bits	wits
stuffs	stocks	fits	

safes	cakes	stakēs	pipes	kites
strifes	brakes	wakes	snipes	mites
stripes	flakes	snakes	stripes	rites

62. *S* is *flat* after *b, d, g, ve*.

ribs	buds	leads	bags	seives
nibs	beads	seeds	nags	grieves
tubs	heads	weeds	pegs	thieves

63. *S* is *sharp* when it forms a final syllable with *a*, *i*, *u*.

at'-las	ba'-sis	cro'-cus
bī'-as	cri'-sis	fo'-cus
dow'-las	o-ā'-sis	fun'-gus

Exception—where'-as.

64. *S* is *flat* when it forms a final syllable with *e*

ass'-es	hors'-es	priz'-es
eag'-es	mesh'-es	wish'-es
fox'-es	piec'-es	at'-las-es
hous'-es	pric'-es	cro'-cus-es

65. *S* is *sharp* after the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*, followed by *e*.

pulse	ad'-verse
dense	con'-verse
tense	in-verse'
sense	re-verse'

Exception—cleanse.

66. *S* is *flat* after the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*,
when *e* does not follow.

bells	reams	pens
hills	seams	means
heels	dreams	firs
peels	teems	sirs

67. *S* is *sharp* when followed by *e*, in
adjectives.

base	close	pre'-cise	dif-fuse
lose	con-cise'	glo'-bose	re-cluse'

Exceptions—wise, these, those.

68. *S* is *flat* in the same words when *verbs*.

lose	close	dif-fuse
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S in *dis* is *sharp* in *four cases*—first, when *followed* by *s*; second, when *dis* is an *accented syllable*; third, when *dis* is a *negative prefix*, whether accented or unaccented; and fourth, when *followed* by a *sharp consonant*.

69. 1st, *followed* by *s*.

dis-suade'	dis-se'-ver
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dis-sent'	dis'-so-nant
dis-sect'	dis-sem'-ble

Exception—dissolve.

70. 2nd, an *accented syllable*.

dis'-cord	dis'-cus
dis'-tance	dis'-taff
dis'-count	dis'-tich
dis'-trict	

71. 3rd, a *negative prefix*.

dis-a-gree'	dis-com-pose'
dis-al-low'	dis-em-bark'
dis-ap-prove'	dis-en-gage'
dis-be-lieve'	dis-loy'al
dis-com'-fit	dis-o-blige

72. 4th, *followed by a sharp consonant*.

dis-cuss'	dis-please'
dis-crete'	dis-til'
dis-perse'	dis-tinct'
dis-pose'	dis-turb'
dis-place'	dis-trust'

S in *dis*, when it is not accented, is *flat* in three cases—1st, when followed by a vowel; 2nd, by a flat consonant; 3rd, by silent *h*.

73. 1st, *followed by a vowel.*

dis arm' dis-ease' dis-own

Exception—dis-use.

74. 2nd, by a *flat consonant.*

dis-band	dis-guise	dis-like'
dis-burse'	dis-join'	dis-miss'

75. 3rd, by *silent h.*

dis-hon'-est dis-hon'-our dis-hu'-mour

S after *re* is sometimes *sharp*, and sometimes *flat*.

76. *S sharp.*

re-strain'	re-stric'-tion
re-straint'	re-strin'-gent
re-stric'-tive	re-sus-ci tate

77. *S flat.*

re-sent'	re-sult'
re-serve'	re-sume'
re-side'	re-sem'-ble
re-sign	re-ser-voir'
re'-solve	re-sist'-less

78. When *re* signifies *again*, *S* is always *sharp*.

re-seat' re'-seize re-as-sem-ble

79. *S* is *sharp* in *sible*, preceded by a *liquid*.

sen'-si-ble	res-pon'-si-ble
ten'-si-ble	re-ver'-si-ble
con-ver'-si-ble	trans-pos'-i-ble

80. *S* is *flat* in *sible*, preceded by a *vowel*.

ris'-i-ble	con-clu'-si-ble
vis'-i-ble	di-vi-si-ble
fu'-si-ble	per-sua-si-ble

81. *S* after *pre* is both *sharp* and *flat*.

S sharp

pre-side'	pre-scribe'
pre'-sup-pose	pre'-sur-mise

S flat

pre'-sence	pre-sume'
pre'-si-dent	pre- <u>s</u> ump'-tion

82. *S* in *ise* it *sharp* and *flat*.

<i>S sharp</i>	<i>S flat</i>
an'-ise	de-mise'
mor'-tise'	de-vise'
prac-tise'	pre-mise'
tre-a-tise	ad-ver-tise'

Son, Sen, Sin.

83. *S* is *sharp* in,

ba'-son	gar'-ri-son
ma'-son	ca-pa ri-son

84. *S* is *flat* in,

cho'-sen	rai'-sin	rea'-son
cou'-sin	crim'-son	sea'-son
ro'-sin	dam-son	

85. *S* is *sharp* in *sary, sory, sity, osity, some, sive, and ous.*

<i>sary</i>	<i>sity</i>
ad'-ver-sa-ry	ad-ver-si-ty
ca-ra-van-sa-ry	per-ver'-si-ty

Exception.—ro-sa-ry

<i>sory</i>	<i>osity</i>
cur'-so-ry	cu-ri-os'-i-ty
sen'-so-ry	gen-er-os'-i-ty
de-ci'-so-ry	glo-bos'-i-ty
de-ri-so-ry	ver-bos'-i-ty
<i>some</i>	<i>ous</i>
glad-some'	cu'-ri-ous
hand-some'	se'-ri-ous
bur-den-some	fu'-ri-ous
<i>sive</i>	<i>eous</i>
dis-sua'-sive	beau-te-ous
ex-clu'-sive	dan-ger-ous
ob-tru'-sive	haz-ard-ous

S in *sy* is both *sharp* and *flat*.

86. *S flat*

ea'-sy	clum'-sy	pal'-sy
ro'-sy	flim'-sy	phren'-sy
dai'-sy	grea'-sy	quin'-sy

87. *S sharp*

po'-e-sy	her'-e-sy
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88. *S* in *mis* is always *sharp*.

mis-give'	mis-place'
mis-judge'	mis-take'
mis-lead'	mis-time'

89. *S* is *flat* when it forms the plural of words ending in a vowel.

dues	news	trays	fo'-li-os
flues	views	ways	por'-ti-cos

90. *S* is *sharp* in, 91. *S* is *flat* in,

gas	this	as	his
yes	thus	has	was

92. *S* is *mute* in,

aisle	puis-ne
isle	vis-count
is-land	de-mesne

93. *S*, preceded by a vowel and followed by *u*, is sounded *zh*.

lei'-sure	plea'-sure	tre-a'-sure
mea'-sure	ra'-sure	u'-su-ry

In *u'-surp*, *u'-surp-er*, *s* is sounded *z*.

94. *S*, preceded by a liquid and followed by *u*, is sounded *sh*.

cen'-sure ton'-sure sen'-su-al

95. *S* in *sion*, preceded by a liquid, is sounded *sh*.

ex-pul'-sion	per-ver'-sion
di-men'sion	re-ver'-sion
	ex-ten'-sion

96. *S* in *sion*, preceded by a vowel, is sounded *zh*.

e-va'-sion	de-ri'-sion
con-fu'-sion	pre-ci -sion
	co-he'-sion

97. *Se* is sounded as *sh* in,
mis'-sion pas'-sion pres'-sure

98. *Sc* is sounded *k* in,
scan scep'-tic scir'-rhus

99. *Sc* is sounded *s* in,
scene schism

100. *T* is sounded *sh* when preceded by an accented syllable and followed by *ia*, *ie*, *io*.

par'-tial	cap'-tious
mar'-tial	con-ten'-tious
con'-tro-ver-tial	in-ven'-tion
pa'-tient	pre-ven'-tion
am-bi'-tious	con-sci-en-tious

In *sa-ti-e-ty* each vowel has its distinct sound.

101. *T* is sounded *tch* when preceded by the accent and followed by *eou*, *ou*.

plen'-teous	tem-pes'-tuous
righ'-teous	vo-lup'-tuous
pre-sump'-tuous	

Th has both a *sharp* and a *flat* sound.

102. *Th sharp.*

thaw	thank	thin	thong
thatch	theme	think	thorn

102

thrive	through	thrall	thwart
threat	thrust	thrift	thick'-et
thrice	three	throne	the'-o-ry

103. *Th flat.*

the	thence	thy	though
thee	their	thou	that
them	they	those	thus

104. *Th* is *sharp* in the middle of words when preceded or followed by a consonant.

pan'-ther	or-ni thol'-o-gy
or'-tho-dox	mis'-an-thrope
or'-the-o-py	phi-lan-thro-pist
	or-thog-ra-phy

105. *Th* is *sharp* at the end of words.

breadth	health	south	width
breath	length	stealth	worth
eighth	month	truth	youth
	heath	mouth	

106. *Th* is *sharp* when preceded and followed by a vowel, in words from the learned languages.

au'-thor	ca'-tho-lic
e'-ther	pa-thet'-ic
eth'-ics	sym'-pa-thy
le'-the	leth'-ar-gy
lith'-arge	an-ath'-e-ma
meth'-od	am'-e-thyst
a'-pa-thy	au thor'-i-ty
a'-the-ist	an-ti'-pa-thy
au-then'-tic	math'-e-ma-tics
ca-the-dral	le-vi'-a-than

107. *Th* is *flat* when preceded and followed by a vowel in words purely English.

fa'-ther	hea'-ther	whe'-ther
fea'-ther	hi'-ther	whi'-ther

108. *T* is *silent* when preceded by *s* and followed by *en*, *le*.

chas'-ten	lis-ten	cas'-tle
chris'-ten	mois'-ten	gris'-tle
fas'-ten	bus'-tle	jos'-tle
glis'-ten	bris'-tle	nes'-tle

rus'-tle

this'-tle

whis'-tle

wres'-tle

a-pos'-tle

e-pis'-tle

109. *T* is *silent* in,

of'-ten

soft'-en

christ'-mas

chest'-nut

host'-ler

haut'-boy

mort'-gage

mis'-tle-toe*

bank'-rupt-cy

110. *W* is *silent* before *r*.

wrap

wrath

wren

wreck

wreak

wrest

wreath

wrench

wring

wrist

write

wright

writhe

wrong

wrought

wran'-gle

wres'-tle

wrin'-kle

wrist'-band

a-wry'

111. *X* has two sounds, *flat* and *sharp* ;
x is *sharp* at the end of an accented
syllable.

ax'-is

ex'-ile

ex'-it

ox'-ide

ex'-tir-pate

ex'-pi-ate

ex'-pe-dite

ex'-e-cute

ex'-cel-lence

ex'-i-gence

ox-al'-ic

ox'-y-gen

• Pronounced miz-zel-toe.

112. *X* is *sharp* when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a consonant.

ex-cept'	ex-pand'	ex-treme'
ex-cise'	ex-port'	ex-trude'
ex-cuse'	ex-pound'	ex-cep'-tion
ex-cess'	ex-press'	ex-cur'-sion
ex-cite'	ex-tend'	ex-clu'-sive
ex-change'	ex-tol'	ex-ten'-sive

113. *X* is *flat*, or like *gz*, when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or *h* *mute*.

ex-act'	ex-haust'	ex-as'-pe-rate
ex-ert'	ex-am'-ine	ex-or'-di-um
ex-ist'	ex-am'-ple	ex-u'-be-rant
ex-empt'	ex-ot'-ic	ex-ha-la'-tion
ex-hort'	ex-em'-pla-ry	

114. *X* is *sharp* at the end of words.

box	fox	tax
fix	mix	wax

When these words receive an additional syllable, *x* retains its *sharp* sound.

box'-es	fox'-es	wax'-en
fix'-ture	mix'-ture	tax'-es

115. *X* has the sound of *sh* in,

anx'-i-ous	lux'-u-ry
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116. *X*, when an initial, takes the sound of *z*.

Xerx'-es	Xen'-o-phon
are pronounced as if written,	
Zerx'-es	Zen'-o-phon

117. *Z* is sounded *zh* when not accented and followed by a vowel.

a'-zure	· gla'-zier	vi-zier
gra'-zier	ra'-zure	

LESSON X.

FINAL SYLLABLES SOUNDED IRREGULARLY.

Ed.

In the verbal termination *ed*, *e* is not sounded, unless preceded by *d* or *t*.

E silent

bak'-ed	fear'-ed	sav'-ed
brav'-ed	hail'-ed	sail'-ed
crav'-ed	rain'-ed	tam'-ed
dream'-ed	rais'-ed	wav'-ed

E sounded.

add'-ed	guard'-ed	waft'-ed
blind'-ed	lift'-ed	drift'-ed
end'-ed	mind'-ed	light'-ed
found'-ed	sound'-ed	sift'-ed

Ed in *adjectives* retains its *full sound*.

ag'-ed bles'-ed crook'-ed wick'-ed

Ed is sounded before *ly* in *adverbs*.

de-serv'-ed-ly	re-serv'-ed-ly
feign'-ed-ly	wick-ed-ly

*EL.**E* is sounded before *l* in,

cam'-el	du'-el	grav'-el	trow'-el
cha'-pel	fu'-el	rev'-el	ves'-sel
cru'-el	gru'-el	trav'-el	

E is silent before *l* in,

grov'-el	shov'-el	swiv'-el
rav'-el	shriv'-el	shek'-el

*EN.**E* is heard before *n* in,

asp'-en	kitch'-en	mit'-ten
chick'-en	mar'-ten	pat'-ten

E is silent before *n* in,

fast'-en	hard'-en	less'-en	tight'-en
giv'-en	heav'-en	soft'-en	wov'-en
	heark'-en	striv'-en	

*O.**O* is not sounded before *n* unless preceded by *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.*O sounded.*

mel'-on	salm'-on	bar'-on
lem'-on	can'-on	

O silent.

bea'-con	crim'-son	weap-on
but'-ton	par'don	

RULES FOR ORTHOGRAPHY.

RULE I.—Monosyllables ending in any consonant except *s*, *f*, *l*, have the final consonant single.

am	dab	jam	nut	sup
bad	drum	jet	nor	sun
bag	fan	jut	pad	tan
bar	far	lap	pan	ten
beg	gum	let	pat	top
bog	gun	low	par	vat
bun	ham	man	paw	van
cab	hat	map	rap	web
car	hop	mat	rod	won
caw	hut	nun	run	wit

Exceptions.

add	err	burr	inn	purr
ebb	egg	butt	odd	

RULE II.—Monosyllables ending in *f*, *l*, *s*, have those letters double when preceded by a single vowel.

buff	call	gull	roll	bliss
cuff	cell	hall	sell	dress
muff'	cull	hull	stroll	grass
puff	dell	kill	tall	glass
ruff	doll	mall	tell	hiss
stiff	dull	will	wall	kiss
stuff	droll	null	well	lass
whiff	drill	pall	will	loss
ball	fill	poll	yell	moss
bell	full	pull	ass	pass
bill	frill	rill	bless	toss
bull	gill			

Exceptions.

as	has	if	of	was	this
is	his	gas	yes	thus	us

RULE III.—No final consonant is double if preceded by a diphthong.

ail	oil	boil	deal	peas
aid	oak	coal	meal	ream
aim	owl	coil	peal	soil
awl	bail	cowl	peat	ways

In quaff, quell, quill, *u* is considered as part of the *q*.

Exception—guess.

RULE IV.—Monosyllables ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double that consonant upon taking another syllable beginning with a vowel.

<i>bud</i>	<i>bud'</i> -ding	<i>flat</i>	<i>flat'</i> -ter
	<i>bud'</i> -ded		<i>flat'</i> -ted
<i>bar</i>	<i>bar'</i> -ri-er	<i>gun</i>	<i>gun'</i> -ner
	<i>bar'</i> -ring	<i>glad</i>	<i>glad'</i> -der
	<i>bar'</i> red		<i>glad'</i> -dest
<i>bid</i>	<i>bid'</i> -ding	<i>hot</i>	<i>hot'</i> -ter
	<i>bid'</i> -den		<i>hot'</i> -test
<i>dip</i>	<i>dip'</i> -ping	<i>hop</i>	<i>hop'</i> -ping
	<i>dip'</i> -ped		<i>hop'</i> -ped
<i>drop</i>	<i>drop'</i> -ping	<i>hum</i>	<i>hum'</i> -ming
	<i>drop'</i> -ped		<i>hum'</i> -med
<i>fat</i>	<i>fat'</i> -ter	<i>net</i>	<i>net'</i> -ting
	<i>fat'</i> -test		<i>net'</i> ted
	<i>fat'</i> -ted	<i>pat</i>	<i>pat'</i> -ting
<i>fit</i>	<i>fit'</i> -ter		<i>pat'</i> -ted
	<i>fit'</i> -ted		

<i>plat</i>	plat'-ting	<i>snap</i>	snap'-ping
	plat'-ted		snap'-ped
<i>plan</i>	plan'-ning	<i>spot</i>	spot'-ting
	plan'-ned		spot'ted
<i>quit</i>	quit'-ting	<i>spin</i>	spin'-ner
	quit'-ted		spin'-ning
<i>run</i>	run'-ning	<i>stop</i>	stop'-ping
	run'-ner		stop'-ped
<i>rub</i>	rub'-bing	<i>tan</i>	tan'-ner
	rub'-bed		tan'-ning
<i>rob</i>	rob'-bing		tan'-ned
	rob'-bed	<i>tin</i>	tin'-ner
	rob'-ber		tin'-ned
<i>sad</i>	sad'-der	<i>top</i>	top'-ping
	sad'-dest		top'-ped
	sad'-den	<i>tun</i>	tun'-ning
<i>sit</i>	sit'-ting		tun'-ned
<i>sup</i>	sup'-ping	<i>thin</i>	thin'-ning
	sup'-ped		thin'-ned
<i>sip</i>	sip'-ping		thin'-ner
	sip'-ped		thin'-nest
<i>sob</i>	sob'-bing	<i>trip</i>	trip'-ping
	sob'-bed		trip'-ped
<i>shut</i>	shut'-ter	<i>wrap</i>	wrap'-per
	shut'-ting		wrap'-ping
<i>slip</i>	slip'-ping		wrap'-ped
	slip'-ped		

Words ending in *X* are exceptions.

<i>box</i>	box'-ing	<i>vex</i>	vex'-ing
	box'-ed		vex'-ed
<i>tax</i>	tax-ing	<i>wax</i>	wax-ing
	tax'-ed		wax'-ed

RULE V.—Monosyllables ending in a single consonant preceded by a diphthong, do not double the final consonant upon taking another syllable beginning with a vowel.

<i>bleat</i>	bleat'-ing	<i>coil</i>	coil'-ing
	bleat'-ed		coil'-ed
<i>beat</i>	beat'-ing	<i>dear</i>	dear'-er
	beat'-en		dear'-est
<i>beam</i>	beam'-ing	<i>deep</i>	deep'-er
	beam'-ed		deep'-est
<i>boil</i>	boil'-ing	<i>deem</i>	deem'-ing
	boil'-ed		deem'-ed
<i>ceil</i>	ceil'-ing	<i>dream</i>	dream'-ing
	ceil'-ed		dream'-ed
<i>coat</i>	coat'-ing		dream'-er
	coat'-ed		

<i>fair</i>	fair'-er fair'-est	<i>knead</i>	knead'-ing knead'-ed
<i>fail</i>	fail'-ing fail'-ed	<i>kneel</i>	kneel'-ing kneel'-ed
<i>foil</i>	foil'-ing foil'-ed	<i>leap</i>	leap'-ing leap'-ed
<i>gain</i>	gain'-ing gain'-ed	<i>lean</i>	lean'-ing lean'-ed
<i>glean</i>	glean'-ing glean'-ed	<i>maim</i>	maim'-ing maim'-ed
<i>heat</i>	heat'-ing heat'-ed	<i>mean</i>	mean'-ing mean'-er
<i>heap</i>	heap'-ing heap'-ed		mean'-est
<i>hear</i>	hear'-er hear'-ing	<i>moat</i>	moat'-ed
<i>hail</i>	hail'-ing hail'-ed	<i>neal</i>	neal'-ing neal'-ed
<i>haul</i>	haul'-ing haul'-ed	<i>near</i>	near'-er near'-est
<i>join</i>	join'-er join'-ing join'-ed	<i>peal</i>	peal'-ing peal'-ed
<i>keen</i>	keen'er keen'-est	<i>pair</i>	pair'-ing pair'-ed
<i>keep</i>	keep'-er keep'-ing	<i>rain</i>	rain'-ing rain'-ed
		<i>reap</i>	reap'-er reap'-ing reap'-ed

<i>sear</i>	rear'-ing	<i>teem</i>	teem'-ing
	rear'-ed		teem'-ed
<i>rout</i>	rout'-ing	<i>toil</i>	toil'-ing
	rout'-ed		toil'-ed
<i>sail</i>	sail'-ing	<i>veil</i>	veil'-ing
	sail'-ed		veil'-ed
<i>seam</i>	seam'-ing	<i>veer</i>	veer'-ing
	seam'-ed		veer'-ed
<i>seem</i>	seem'-ing	<i>weep</i>	weep'-er
	seem'-ed		weep'-ing
<i>seat</i>	seat'-ing	<i>wear</i>	wear'-er
	seat'-ed		wear'-ing
<i>seal</i>	seal'-ing		
	seal'-ed		

RULE VI.—When a monosyllable ends in two consonants, the final consonant is not repeated upon taking another syllable.

<i>bank</i>	bank'-ing	<i>blight</i>	blight'-ing
	bank'-ed		blight'-ed
<i>blast</i>	blast'-ing	<i>card</i>	card'-ing
	blast'-ed		card'-ed

<i>count</i>	<i>count'-ing</i>	<i>hemp</i>	<i>hemp'-enⁱ</i>
	<i>count'-ed</i>	<i>lend</i>	<i>lend'-er</i>
<i>darn</i>	<i>darn'-ing</i>		<i>lend'-ing</i>
	<i>darn'-ed</i>	<i>moist</i>	<i>moist'-en</i>
<i>dart</i>	<i>dart'-ing</i>	<i>paint</i>	<i>paint'-ing</i>
	<i>dart'-ed</i>		<i>paint'-ed</i>
<i>dust</i>	<i>dust'-ing</i>	<i>point</i>	<i>point'-ing</i>
	<i>dust'-ed</i>		<i>point'-ed</i>
<i>east</i>	<i>east'-ern</i>	<i>rush</i>	<i>rush'-ing</i>
<i>earn</i>	<i>earn'-ing</i>		<i>rush'-ed</i>
	<i>earn'-ed</i>	<i>swarm</i>	<i>swarm'-ing</i>
<i>farm</i>	<i>farm'-ing</i>		<i>swarm'-ed</i>
	<i>farm'-ed</i>	<i>trust</i>	<i>trust'-ing</i>
<i>fast</i>	<i>fast'-er</i>		<i>trust'-ed</i>
	<i>fast'-est</i>	<i>warn</i>	<i>warn'-ing</i>
<i>gird</i>	<i>gird'-ing</i>		<i>warn'-ed</i>
	<i>gird'-ed</i>	<i>warm</i>	<i>warm'-ing</i>
<i>gold</i>	<i>gold'-en</i>		<i>warm'-ed</i>
<i>gush</i>	<i>gush'-ing</i>	<i>wash</i>	<i>wash'-ing</i>
	<i>gush'-ed</i>		<i>wash'-ed</i>
<i>help</i>	<i>help'-ing</i>	<i>wish</i>	<i>wish'-ing</i>
	<i>help'-ed</i>		<i>wish'-ed</i>

RULE VII.—When dissyllables, accented on the last syllable, end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is repeated when they take another syllable beginning with a vowel.

<i>a-bet'</i>	<i>a-bet'-tor</i>
	<i>a-bet'-ting</i>
	<i>a-bet'-ted</i>
<i>be-fit'</i>	<i>be-fit'-ting</i>
	<i>be-fit'-ted</i>
<i>com-mit'</i>	<i>com-mit'-ting</i>
	<i>com-mit'-ted</i>
<i>con-fer'</i>	<i>con-fer'-ring</i>
	<i>con-fer'-red</i>
<i>de-fer</i>	<i>de-fer'-ring</i>
	<i>de-fer'-red</i>
<i>dis-til'</i>	<i>dis-til'-ler</i>
	<i>dis-til'-ling</i>
	<i>dis-til'-led</i>
<i>for-get'</i>	<i>for-get'-ting</i>
	<i>for-got'-ten</i>
<i>ja-pan,</i>	<i>ja-pan'-ner</i>
	<i>ja-pan'-ning</i>
	<i>ja-pan'-ned</i>

<i>in-fer'</i>	in-fer'-ing
	in-fer'-red
<i>oc-cur'</i>	oc-cur'-ring
	oc-cur'-red
<i>per-mit'</i>	per-mit'-ting
	per-mit'-ted
<i>re-fer'</i>	re-fer'-ring
	re-fer'-red
<i>re-but'</i>	re-but'-ting
	re-but'-ted
<i>sub-mit'</i>	sub-mit'-ting
	sub-mit'-ted
<i>trans-mit'</i>	trans-mit'-ting
	trans-mit'-ted

Words ending in *x* are exceptions.

<i>per-plex'</i>	per-plex'-ing
	per-plex'-ed
<i>pre-fix'</i>	pre-fix'-ing
	pre-fix'-ed
<i>trans-fix'</i>	trans-fix'-ing
	trans-fix'-ed
<i>un-fix'</i>	un-fix'-ing
	un-fix'-ed

RULE VIII.—When dissyllables, accented on the last syllable, and ending in a single consonant, preceded by a diphthong, take another syllable beginning with a vowel, the final consonant is not repeated.

<i>as-sail</i>	<i>as-sail'-ing</i>
	<i>as-sail'-ed</i>
<i>be-wail</i>	<i>be-wail'-ing</i>
	<i>be-wail'-ed</i>
<i>com-plain'</i>	<i>com-plain'-ing</i>
	<i>com-plain'-ed</i>
<i>con-tain'</i>	<i>con-tain' ing</i>
	<i>con-tain' -ed</i>
<i>de-feat'</i>	<i>de-feat'-ing</i>
	<i>de-feat'-ed</i>
<i>de-tain'</i>	<i>de-tain'-ing</i>
	<i>de-tain'-ed</i>
<i>en-join'</i>	<i>en-join'-ing</i>
	<i>en-join'-ed</i>
<i>ex-plain'</i>	<i>ex-plain'-ing</i>
	<i>ex-plain'-ed</i>
<i>for-bear'</i>	<i>for-bear'-ance</i>
	<i>for-bear'-ing</i>

<i>main-tain'</i>	main-tain'-ing
	main-tain'-ed
<i>ob-tain'</i>	ob-tain'-ing
	ob-tain'-ed
<i>or-dain'</i>	or-dain'-ing
	or-dain'-ed
<i>pre-vail'</i>	pre-vail'-ing
	pre-vail'-ed
<i>re-coil'</i>	re-coil'-ing
	re-coil'-ed
<i>re-deem'</i>	re-deem'-ing
	re-deem'-ed
<i>re-join</i>	re-join'-ing
	re-join'-ed
<i>re-strain'</i>	re-strain'-ing
	re-strain'-ed
<i>sus-tain'</i>	sus-tain'-ing
	sus-tain'-ed
<i>un-load'</i>	un-load'-ing
	un-load'-ed
<i>up-rear'</i>	up-rear'-ing
	up-rear'-ed

RULE IX.—When dissyllables accented on the last syllable, and ending in two consonants, take another syllable beginning with a vowel, the last consonant is not repeated.

<i>af-fect'</i>	<i>af-fect'-ing</i>
	<i>af-fect'-ed</i>
<i>con-nect'</i>	<i>con-nect'-ing</i>
	<i>con-nect'-ed</i>
<i>de-fend'</i>	<i>de-fend'-ing</i>
	<i>de-fend'-ed</i>
<i>de-pend</i>	<i>de-pend'-ant</i>
	<i>de-pend'-ing</i>
<i>de-sist'</i>	<i>de-sist'-ing</i>
	<i>de-sist'-ed</i>
<i>dis-tract'</i>	<i>dis-tract'-ing</i>
	<i>dis-tract'-ed</i>
<i>ef-fect'</i>	<i>ef-fect'-ing</i>
	<i>ef-fect'-ing</i>
<i>im-pugn'</i>	<i>im-pugn'-ing</i>
	<i>im-pugn'-ed</i>
<i>in-struct'</i>	<i>in-struct'-or</i>
	<i>in-struct'-ing</i>
	<i>in-struct'-ed</i>
<i>in-trust'</i>	<i>in-trust'-ing</i>
	<i>in-trust'-ed</i>

<i>ob-tend'</i>	ob-tend'-ing
	ob-tend'-ed
<i>ob-struct'</i>	ob-struct'-ing
	ob-struct'-ed
<i>out-weigh'</i>	out-weigh'-ing
	out-weigh'-ed
<i>pro-tect'</i>	pro-tect'-or
	pro-tect'-ing
	pro-tect'-ed
<i>por-tend</i>	por-tend'-ing
	por-tend'-ed
<i>per-vert</i>	per-vert'-ing
	per-vert'-ed
<i>per-sist'</i>	per-sist'-ing
	per-sist'-ed
<i>re-bound</i>	re-bound'-ing
	re-bound'-ed
<i>re-flect</i>	re-flect'-ing
	re-flect'-ed
<i>sub-tract'</i>	sub-tract'-ing
	sub-tract'-ed
<i>sub-sist'</i>	sub-sist'-ing
	sub-sist'-ed
<i>trans-form'</i>	trans-form'-ing
	trans-form'-ed

RULE X.—When dissyllables ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, are accented on the first syllable, they do not double the final consonant on taking another syllable beginning with a vowel, except those which end in *l*.

<i>a'-cid</i>	<i>a-cid'-i-ty</i>
<i>bar'-ter</i>	<i>bar'-ter-ing</i>
	<i>.bar'-ter-ed</i>
<i>bal'-sam</i>	<i>bal-sam'-ic</i>
<i>blos'-som</i>	<i>blos'-som-ing</i>
	<i>blos'-som-ed</i>
<i>bor'-der</i>	<i>bor'-der-ing</i>
	<i>bor'-der-ed</i>
<i>can'-non</i>	<i>can'-non-a-de</i>
<i>cher'-ub</i>	<i>cher'-ub-im</i>
	<i>cher'-ub-ie</i>
<i>civ'-il</i>	<i>civ'-il-is-e</i>
<i>dif'-fer</i>	<i>dif'-fer-ing</i>
	<i>dif'-fer-ed</i>
<i>en'-ter</i>	<i>en'-ter-ing</i>
	<i>en'-ter-ed</i>
<i>flat'-ter</i>	<i>flat'-ter-ing</i>
	<i>flat'-ter-ed</i>
	<i>flat'-ter-er</i>

<i>gal'-lop</i>	gal'-lop-ing gal'-lop ed gal'-lop-er
<i>gar'-den</i>	gar'-den-er gar'-den-ing
<i>hap'-pen</i>	hap'-pen-ing hap'-pen-ed
<i>haz'-zard</i>	haz'-zard-ing haz'-zard-ed
<i>lim'-it</i>	lim'-it-ing lim'-it-ed
<i>mut'-ter</i>	mut'-ter-er mut'-ter-ing mut'-ter-ed
<i>of'-fer</i>	of'-fer-er of'-fer-ing of'-fer-ed
<i>o' pen</i>	o'-pen-ing o'-pen-ed
<i>or'-gan</i>	or'-gan-ist or'-gan-ise
<i>pa'-tron</i>	pat'-ron-age pat'-ron-ise
<i>wor'-ship</i>	wor'-ship-er wor'-ship-ing wor'-ship-ed

RULE XI. Dissyllables accented on the first syllable, and ending in *l*, double that consonant on taking another syllable, beginning with a vowel.

<i>cor'-al</i>	<i>cor'-al-line</i>
<i>crys' tal</i>	<i>crys'-tal-line</i>
<i>cav'-il</i>	<i>cav'-il ler</i>
	<i>cav'-il-ling</i>
	<i>cav'-il-led</i>
<i>carol</i>	<i>car'-ol-ling</i>
	<i>car'-ol-led</i>
<i>la-bel</i>	<i>la-bel'-led</i>
<i>li'-bel</i>	<i>li'-bel-ler</i>
	<i>li'-bel-ling</i>
	<i>li'-bel-led</i>
<i>med'-al</i>	<i>me-dal'-lion</i>
	<i>med'-al-list</i>
<i>met'-al</i>	<i>me-tal'-lic</i>
	<i>me'-tal-line</i>
	<i>me'-tal'-lur-gy</i>
<i>rev'-el</i>	<i>rev'-el'-ler</i>
	<i>rev'-el'-ling</i>
	<i>rev'-el-led</i>
<i>trav'-el</i>	<i>trav'-el-ler</i>
	<i>trav'-el-ling</i>
	<i>trav'-el-led</i>

RULE XII.—Words ending in a double consonant, retain both when they take another syllable beginning with either vowel or consonant, except words ending in *ll*, for which see exceptions to the rule.

<i>add</i>	add-i'-tion
<i>bless</i>	bles-sing
<i>bliss</i>	bliss'-ful
<i>blame'-less</i>	blame'-less-ly
<i>care'-less</i>	care'-less-ness
	care'-less-ly
<i>daunt'-less</i>	daunt'-less-ness
	daunt'-less-ly
<i>err</i>	err-'or
	err'-ing
	err'-ed
<i>fear'-less</i>	fear'-less-ly
<i>harm'-less</i>	harm'-less-ness
	harm'-less-ly
<i>odd</i>	odd'-i-ty
	odd'-ness
<i>puss</i>	pas'-sage
	pas'-sed
<i>scoff</i>	scoff'-er
	scoff'-ing

<i>scuff</i>	<i>scof-fed</i>	<i>tres'-pass</i>	<i>tres'-pas-ser</i>
<i>stiff</i>	<i>stiff-ly</i>		<i>tres'-pas-sing</i>
	<i>stiff'-ness</i>		<i>tres'-pas-sed</i>

Exceptions.

Words ending in *ll*, drop one *l* if the augment begins with a consonant.

<i>all</i>	<i>Al-migh'-ty</i>	<i>bull</i>	<i>bul'-rush</i>
	<i>al'-so</i>	<i>chill</i>	<i>chil'-blain</i>
	<i>al'-most</i>		<i>chil'-ness</i>
	<i>al'-ways</i>	<i>full</i>	<i>ful'-ness</i>
	<i>al-re-a'-dy</i>		<i>ful'-fil</i>
	<i>al'-to-geth-er</i>	<i>skill</i>	<i>skil'-less</i>
<i>bull</i>	<i>bul'-finch</i>	<i>still</i>	<i>stil'-ness</i>
		<i>will</i>	<i>wil'-ful</i>

Followed by a vowel, *ll* is retained.

<i>bull</i>	<i>bul'-lock</i>	<i>bull</i>	<i>bul'-lion</i>
	<i>bul'-lace</i>	<i>call</i>	<i>cal'-led</i>

Full, when an affix drops one *l*.

<i>hope'-ful</i>	<i>mind'-ful</i>	<i>peace'-ful</i>	<i>use'-ful</i>
<i>hurt'-ful</i>	<i>need'-ful</i>	<i>sin'-ful</i>	

In words written as compounds, *ll* is retained.

<i>All'-wise</i>	<i>foot'-ball</i>	<i>up'-hill</i>
<i>bull'-dog</i>	<i>hand'-bell</i>	<i>wind'-mill</i>

RULE XIII.—Words ending in silent *e*,
retain the *e* when they take another syllable beginning with a consonant.

<i>a-bate'</i>	<i>a-bate'-ment</i>
<i>al-lure'</i>	<i>al-lure'-ment</i>
<i>brave</i>	<i>brave'-ly</i>
<i>be-reave</i>	<i>be-reave'-ment</i>
<i>en-tice'</i>	<i>en-tice'-ment</i>
<i>chas-tise'</i>	<i>chas-tise'-ment</i>
<i>care</i>	<i>care'-less</i>
	<i>care'-ful</i>
<i>close</i>	<i>close'-ly</i>
	<i>close'-ness</i>
<i>guile</i>	<i>guile'-less</i>
<i>hope</i>	<i>hope'-ful</i>
	<i>hope'-less</i>
<i>in-cite'</i>	<i>in-cite'-ment</i>
<i>in-duce</i>	<i>in-duce'-ment</i>
<i>like</i>	<i>like'-ly</i>
	<i>like'-ness</i>
<i>peace</i>	<i>peace'-ful</i>
<i>pale</i>	<i>pale'-ness</i>
<i>prone</i>	<i>prone'-ness</i>
<i>pure</i>	<i>pure'-ly</i>
	<i>pure'-ness</i>

<i>ripe</i>	ripe'-ness	<i>tame</i>	tame'-ness
<i>same</i>	same'-ness	<i>time</i>	time'-ly
<i>tame</i>	tame'-ly	<i>wise</i>	wise'-ly

Exceptions.

<i>awe</i>	aw'-ful	<i>one</i>	on'-ly
<i>due</i>	du'-ly	<i>true</i>	tru'-ly
	du'-ty	<i>wise</i>	wis'-dom
<i>nurse</i>	nurs'-ling	<i>judge</i>	judg'-ment

RULE XIV.—Words ending with silent *e*, drop that letter when they take a syllable beginning with a vowel.

<i>a'-ble</i>	a'-bler
	a'-blest
<i>a-dore'</i>	a-dor'-a-ble
<i>am'-ple</i>	am'-pler
	am'-plest
<i>blue</i>	blu'-ish
<i>bake</i>	bak'-er
	bak'-ing
	bak'-ed
<i>cure</i>	cur'-a-ble
<i>dare</i>	dar'-ing

<i>ex-cuse'</i>	<i>ex-cus'-a-ble</i>
<i>fine</i>	<i>fin'-er</i>
	<i>fin'-est</i>
<i>give</i>	<i>giv'-ing</i>
	<i>giv'-en</i>
<i>im-pute'</i>	<i>im-put'-a-ble</i>
<i>live</i>	<i>liv'-ing</i>
<i>lodge</i>	<i>lodg'-ing</i>
<i>pale</i>	<i>pal'-id</i>
<i>pine</i>	<i>pin'-ing</i>
<i>place</i>	<i>plac'-ing</i>
<i>pro-duce'</i>	<i>pro duc'-a-ble</i>
<i>tithe</i>	<i>tith'-ing</i>
<i>wipe</i>	<i>wip'-ing</i>
	<i>wip'-ed</i>
<i>white</i>	<i>whit'-ish</i>

Exceptions.

<i>blame</i>	<i>blame'-a-ble</i>
<i>sale</i>	<i>sale'a-ble</i>
<i>tame</i>	<i>tame'-a-ble</i>

When *e* is preceded by *v*, *c*, or *g* soft, it is retained before *ous* and *able*.

<i>move</i>	<i>move'-a-ble</i>
<i>prove</i>	<i>prove'-a-ble</i>

<i>peace</i>	peace'-a-ble
<i>ser'-vice</i>	ser'-vice-a-ble
<i>man'-age</i>	man'-age-a-ble
<i>cour'-age</i>	cour-a'-geous
<i>ad-van'-tage</i>	ad-van-ta'-geous
<i>um'-brage</i>	um-bra'-geous

E, preceded by *c* soft or *s*, is changed into *i* before *ble*, *ous*.

<i>fence</i>	fen'-si-ble	<i>grace</i>	gra'-ci-ous
<i>sense</i>	sen'-si-ble	<i>space</i>	spa'-ci-ous
<i>tense</i>	ten'-si-ble	<i>vice</i>	vi'-ci-ous

Final *ie* is changed into *y* before an affix beginning with *i*.

<i>die</i>	dy'-ing	<i>lie</i>	ly'-ing
<i>tie</i>	ty'-ing	<i>vie</i>	vy'-ing

RULE XV.—When adverbs are formed from adjectives ending in *le*, *y* takes the place of *e*.

a'-ble	a'-bly	am'-ple	am'-ply
fee'-ble	fee'-bly	i'-dle	i'-dly
no'-ble	no'-bly	sin'-gle	sin'-g'y

sub'-tle*	sub'-tly
ter -ri-ble	ter'-ri-bly
hon'-or-a-ble	hon'-or-a-bly
hos'-pit-a-ble	hos'-pit-a-bly
com'-fort-a-ble	com'-fort-a-bly

Ly is added in,

sole	sole'-ly	vile	vile'-ly
whole, in whol'-ly, <i>e</i> is omitted.			

RULE XVI.—Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i*, upon assuming any affix except *ous*, *ing*, *ish*.

<i>al-ly</i>	<i>al'-lies</i>
	<i>al'-li-ance</i>
<i>car'-ry</i>	<i>car'-ri-er</i>
	<i>car'-ri-age</i>
	<i>car'-ries</i>
	<i>car'-ried</i>
<i>ci'-ty</i>	<i>ci'-ties</i>
<i>crag'-gy</i>	<i>crag'-gi-ness</i>
<i>en'-try</i>	<i>en'-tries</i>

* Pronounced *sut-tle*.

<i>ea'-sy</i>	<i>ea'-si-ly</i>
<i>fan-cy</i>	<i>fan'-cies</i>
	<i>fan'-ci-ful</i>
<i>la'-dy</i>	<i>la'-dies</i>
<i>mer'-ry</i>	<i>mer'-ri-ment</i>
<i>plen'-ty</i>	<i>plen'-ti-ful</i>
<i>pi'-ty</i>	<i>pi'-ti-ful</i>
<i>rea'-dy</i>	<i>rea'-di-ly</i>
<i>the'-o-ry</i>	<i>the'-o-ries</i>
<i>tar-ry</i>	<i>tar'-ries</i>
<i>wea'-ry</i>	<i>wea'-ri-ly</i>
	<i>wea'-ri-ed</i>
	<i>wea'-ri-ness</i>

Exceptions.

fu'-ry *fu'-ri-ous* *en'-vy* *en'-vi-ous*

Y, before *ous*, is changed into *e*.

<i>beau'-ty</i>	<i>beau'-te-ous</i>
<i>boun'-ty</i>	<i>boun'-te-ous</i>
<i>du'-ty</i>	<i>du'-te-ous</i>
<i>pi'-ty</i>	<i>pi'-teous</i>
<i>plen'-ty</i>	<i>plen'-te-ous</i>

✓ *Y* is not changed before *ing*, *ish*.

beau'-ti-fy *beau-ti-fy-ing*

<i>clar'-i-fy</i>	<i>clar'-i-fy-ing</i>
<i>car'-ry</i>	<i>car'-ry-ing</i>
<i>fan'-cy</i>	<i>fan'-cy-ing</i>
<i>glo'-ri-fy</i>	<i>glo'-ri-fy-ing</i>
<i>hur'-ry</i>	<i>hur'-ry-ing</i>
<i>jus'-ti-fy</i>	<i>jus'-ti-fy-ing</i>
<i>pu'-ri-fy</i>	<i>pu'-ri-fy-ing</i>
<i>ra'-ri-fy</i>	<i>ra'-ri-fy-ing</i>
<i>sat'-is-fy</i>	<i>sat'-is-fy-ing</i>
<i>ba'-by</i>	<i>ba'-by-ish</i>
<i>boy</i>	<i>boy'-ish</i>

RULE XVII.—Words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, do not change the *y* when they take another syllable beginning with either vowel or consonant.

<i>bay</i>	<i>bays</i>	<i>key</i>	<i>keys</i>
<i>boy</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>lay</i>	<i>lays</i>
		<i>boy'-hood</i>	<i>lay'-ing</i>
<i>cloy</i>	<i>cloys</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>play'-ing</i>
	<i>cloy'-ed</i>		<i>play'-ed</i>
<i>de-lay</i>	<i>de-lays'</i>	<i>pour-tray</i>	<i>pour-trays'</i>
	<i>de-lay'-ing</i>		<i>pour-tray'-ed</i>
	<i>de-lay'-ed</i>	<i>re-lay'</i>	<i>re-lays'</i>

<i>dis-play'</i>	<i>dis-plays'</i>	<i>sur-vey'</i>	<i>sur-vey'-or</i>
			<i>sur-vey'-ing</i>
	<i>dis-play'-ing</i>		
			<i>sur-vey'-ed</i>
	<i>dis-play'-ed</i>		

The irregular verbs, laid, paid, said, &c.
are exceptions.

In the following words either mode of spelling is considered correct.

<i>al-lege'</i>	<i>en-quire'</i>	<i>fa'-vor</i>
<i>al-ledge'</i>	<i>in-quire'</i>	<i>fa'-vour</i>
<i>be-fal'</i>	<i>en-trust'</i>	<i>fore-tel'</i>
<i>be-fall'</i>	<i>in-trust'</i>	<i>fore-tell'</i>
<i>con-trol'</i>	<i>ex-pence'</i>	<i>fore-stal'</i>
<i>con-troul'</i>	<i>ex-pense'</i>	<i>fore-stall'</i>
<i>hon'-or</i>	<i>judg'-ment</i>	<i>a-bridg'-ment</i>
<i>hon'-our</i>	<i>judge'-ment</i>	<i>a-bridge'-ment</i>
<i>ac-know'-ledg-ment</i>		<i>in-flec'-tion</i>
<i>ac-know'-ledge-ment</i>		<i>in-flex'-ion</i>
<i>con-nec'-tion</i>		<i>ne-go'-ci-ate</i>
<i>con-nex'-ion</i>		<i>ne go'-ti-ate</i>

ON THE RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY,

TO BE READ OCCASIONALLY.

Which of the consonants, when final letters in monosyllables, are double?

The letters *f*, *l*, *s*, unless preceded by a diphthong (Rules II. III.)

When do monosyllables have the final consonant repeated upon taking another syllable?

When preceded by a single vowel; if the final consonant is preceded by a diphthong, or if the word ends in two consonants, the last is not repeated upon taking another syllable. Words ending in *x* are exceptions (Rules IV. V. VI.)

Do these rules apply to other words than monosyllables?

The same rules apply to dissyllables when they are accented on the last syllable; if accented on the first syllable, no

final consonant is double except *l*, (Rule VII., VIII., IX., X., XI.

Do words ending in a double consonant retain both when they take another syllable?

They do, except words ending in *ll*, which drop one *l*, if the augment begins with a consonant: full, when added to another word drops one *l*; but when full forms the first part of compound words, both are retained (Rule XII., &c., exceptions.)

Do words ending in silent *e*, retain the *e* when they take another syllable ?

They do, if the added syllable begins with a consonant; but *e* is cut off before any affix beginning with a vowel, except *ous*, *able*, when *e* is preceded by *v*, *c*, or *g soft*: *e* preceded by *c soft* or *s*, is changed into *i*, before *ous*, *ble*; and final *ie* is changed into *y*, before an affix beginning with *i*. When adverbs are formed from adjectives, *y* takes the place of *e*, (Rules XIII., XIV., XV.).

What change does *y*, when a final letter, undergo?

Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i*, except before *ous*, *ing*, *ish*; *y* before *ous*, is changed into *e*; *y* before *ing*, *ish*, is not changed. Words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, retain *y* when they take another syllable (Rule XVI.)

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

COMPANION READING LESSONS

TO THE

GUIDE TO ORTHOGRAPHY.

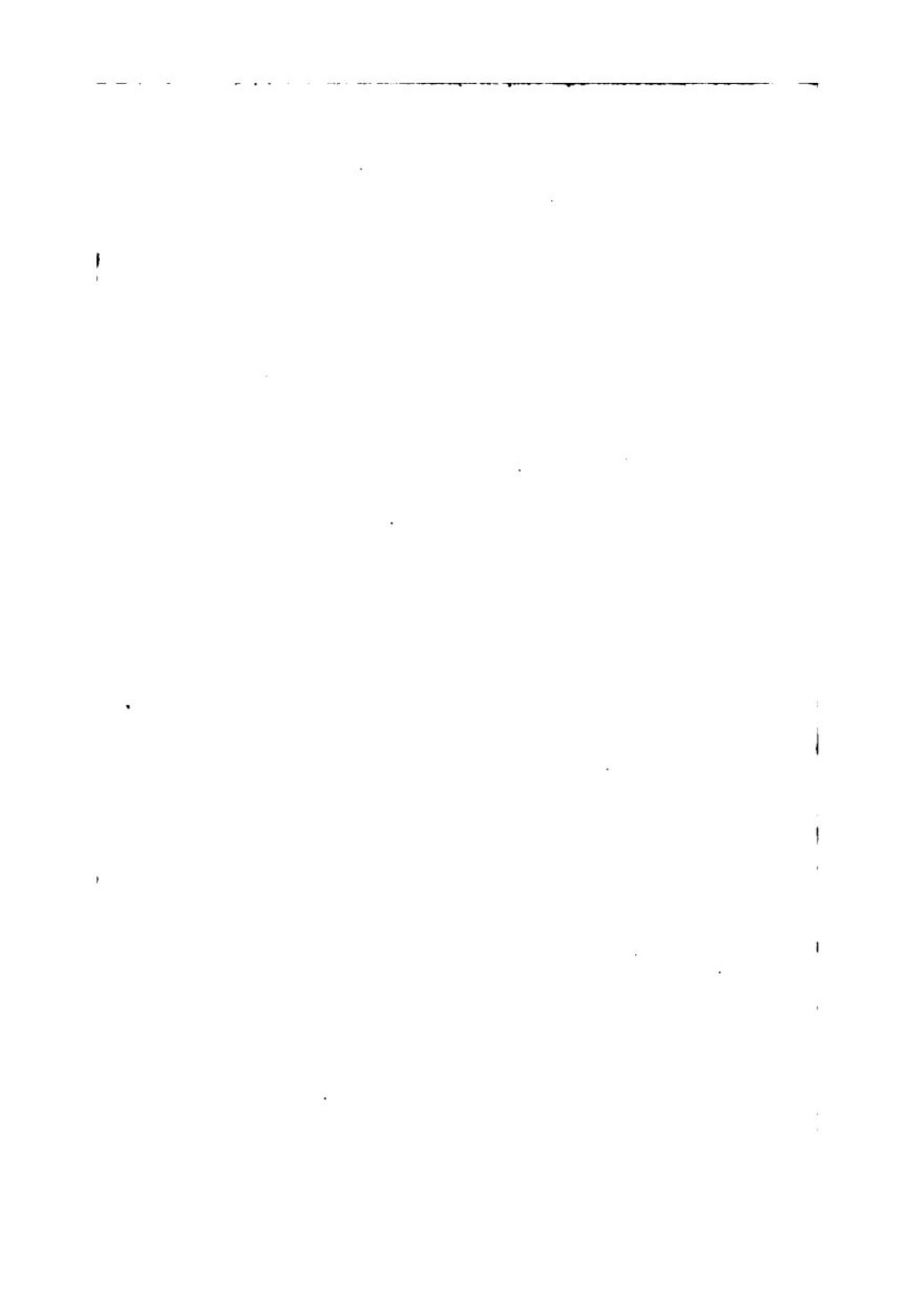
The "Guide to Orthography" was written without any intention to add Reading Lessons; but as the mode of teaching spelling may suggest the enquiry, what plan would the writer pursue in teaching to read, these Lessons are written with a view to answer such an enquiry.

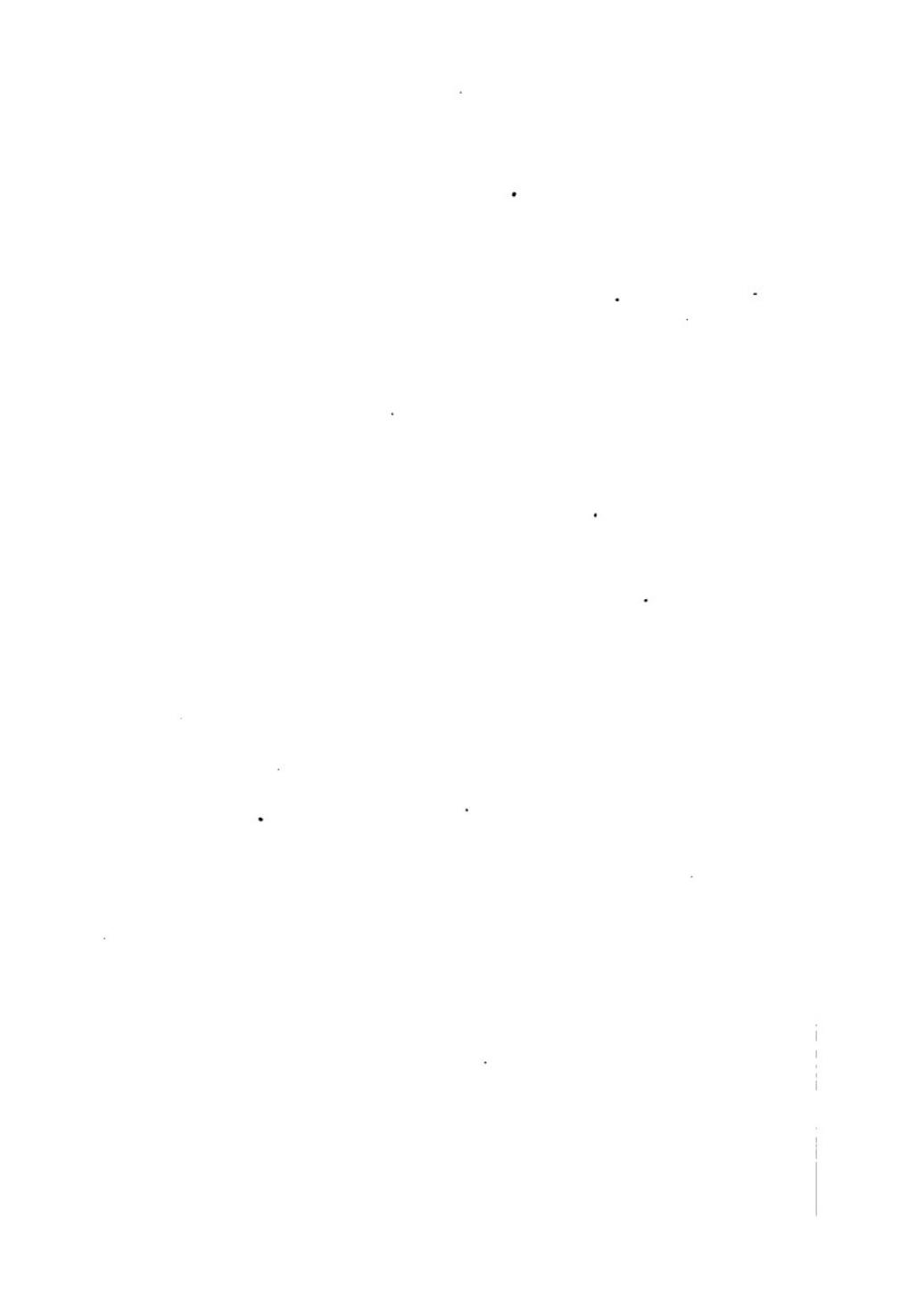
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